ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,013—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1894.

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PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th March.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd ,,
B L GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 21st April 4th April 18th
May 2nd May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	750	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3 390	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 15th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 15th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMER having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR, WILL SAIL as under :—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SAFARI	Asthausen	1,432	19th instant.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.

The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, G Shed.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 10th March, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
(Owner Going Home.)

3 AUSTRALIAN MARES: one carries a Lady: all go in Harness.

1 Pure Bred Young Surat COW (to Calve in less than 2 months), which gave in May last 12 Police Seers of milk Daily, besides what her Calf required.

A BROUGHAM, a Park Phaeton, a Jinricksbaw, a Child's Perambulator (double), a Child's Goat Cart, with large strong and very quiet white Goats, and its Harness, a Side Saddle, and a Grain Crusher in good order.

A PIANO, specially made for India by Richard Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.

1 Child's Swing Cot and 1 Child's Ordinary Cot (Teak-wood bars).

Apply to Rev THOMAS H. GREIG,
Marine Lines.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES.
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

BURGUNDIES.

THESE WINES are well-known for their RECUPERATING and SUSTAINING qualities, and are, therefore, especially valuable to EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

	Cash. Per dozen. Quarts.		Cash. Per dozen. Pints.		Credit. Per dozen. Quarts.		Credit. Per dozen. Pints.	
CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 42	12	22	8	Rs. 47	8	25	0
POMMARD	,, 32	8	18	0	,, 36	4	20	0
MACON	,, 30	8	17	0	,, 34	0	18	12
BEAUNE	,, 26	0	14	0	,, 29	0	15	12
CHABLIS	,, 26	0	14	0	,, 29	0	15	12

The above are all imported direct from the Producers, and are THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED TO THE INDIAN PUBLIC.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are ADVANCED 10 per cent.

ALL WOOL

SOAP

SHRUNK

SUITING

FLANNELS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS

JUST DELIVERED.

SUITS COMPLETE,

RS. 27-8, RS. 34-8, RS. 38-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

A VERY AIRY and COMFORTABLE HOUSE on HORNBY ROAD, Nos. 36, 37, in PARTS or WHOLE, near Sir J. J. B. Institution. Very Suitable to European or Parsee families. Apply within, at

BALMUCUND & NUSSERWANJI,
JEWELLERS.

KEMP'S

COCA COCA COCA COCA COCA COCA COCA COCA	ONE fluid ounce represents 60 Grains of best COCA LEAVES from which the Astringent and Bitter constituents have been removed. The best form in which to administer this valuable drug in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Defussion, Sea Sickness, etc. Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.	CORDIAL CORDIAL CORDIAL CORDIAL CORDIAL CORDIAL CORDIAL CORDIAL

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.

Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
Its long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair
Oh ! tell me your secret do.
Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say ?
You too were bald, for many and many a day,
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you bless't it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet,
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.
Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray.
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay.
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE

Should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,

And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,

Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES

The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted, constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL

Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY

Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING convened for TUESDAY, 6th March, 1894, having been adjourned for Want of Quorum, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held at the Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 15th March, 1894, at 5-30 o'clock P.M.

JOHN A. SELLAR,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for Supply of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING MATERIALS, &c., for the year 1894-95 will be received up to 16th March, 1894, at the Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, where forms of Tenders and Specifications, and other information can be obtained.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st April, 1894, the RATES for Season Tickets (1) between any two Stations North of Virar, and (2) from any Station South of Virar to any Station North of Virar and *vice versa*, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED. Particulars of the Revised Fares may be obtained on application to the Traffic Manager Bombay.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1894.

NOTICE.
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR COUNTRY COAL.

WITH reference to the UNDERSIGNED'S Advertisement, dated 8th February, 1894, inviting Tenders (receivable up to 26th March 1894) for the Supply of COUNTRY COAL, with Delivery commencing in the early part of May 1894, it is now notified that Delivery will not be required to commence before 1st September, 1894.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 10th March, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER :—

2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.

Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECRETARY, for the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, who must devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club and have no other occupation, and must be a Single man. He will be required to take up the duties about the 15th May, 1894.

Applications with qualifications and references should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 15th April.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem, in addition to Board and Quarters.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

REQUIRED, the SERVICES of a Retired APOTHECARY. Pay Rs. 200 a month and Free Quarters. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER,
O. and R. Railway, Lucknow.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

SPORTING WATCHES!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

WATCHES IN INDIA.

THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

18-Carat ½ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
,, Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
,, Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ½ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
,, Crystal Face Do. Do.	500
,, Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronometer	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.

First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
½ Hunting Case	115
Hunting ,,	110
Crystal Face ,,	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.

Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.

	Rs.
½ Hunting case, Keyless	220
Crystal Face ,, ,,	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the

SALOONS OF

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS:

Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats, Mother Swan's Syrup, &c.

Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Leaurel Oil,

AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid,
Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALITIES!

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.
STEEL TRUNKS.
HAT and BONNET BOXES.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.
CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.

FITTED DRESSING CASES.
RUGS and MAUDS.
SPONGES and BAGS.
WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.
HOSIERY GLOVES.
SCARVES and TIES.
SHIRTS & COLLARS.
WARM SUITS.
ULSTER and OVER-COATS.
DRESSING GOWNS

FITTED BAGS.
SOLID LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES.
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
PREMIER BAGS.
ECLIPSE BAGS.
COURIER BAGS.
DISPATCH BOXES.
TRAVELLING BATHS.
RUG STRAPS.

DECK, AND LOUNGE CHAIRS. A LARGE CHOICE.

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF WILD ANIMALS.

LAST (2) SHOWS.

LAST (2) SHOWS.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY,
14TH MARCH.

LAST MATINEE!

LAST MATINEE!!

Doors o[illegible] at 3 o'clock. To Commence at 4, sharp.
Children under 10 years Half-price to
All Parts of the Circus.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE LAST NIGHT.

The HARMSTONS will present amongst
the Audience
A Handsome GOLD and SILVER WATCH.
Remember, each and every Person
HAS AN EQUAL CHANCE.

BOX PLAN at MITCHELL & Co.

N.B.—All ACCOUNTS against are requested to be presented at the ENGLISH HOTEL, by 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 15th, for PAYMENT.

ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

TOWN HALL.
GRAND CONCERT.
For the BENEFIT of
THE MANECKJEE PETIT HOSPITAL,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD HARRIS and LADY HARRIS,
IN THE ABOVE HALL,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, 17TH MARCH.
Doors Open at 9 p.m. Commence at 9-30 p.m.

PART I.

1 Organ Solo......... Mr. MANT.
2 Song............Love were enough ....Hope Temple. Miss SWIFT.
With Violin Obligato by Miss Pedraza.
3 Piano ....a. Marche Funebre...........Chopin.
b. Caprice.............................Paderewski.
Mr. R. WENNING.
4 Song Duet........Farfalla di Sera ....Denza.
Mrs. and Miss COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.
5 Piano Duet ......Tarantelle ....Raff.
Miss P. WADIA and Miss M. BANKS.
6 Song.............Weep ye no more Sad Fountains..Dallas.
Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.

RECITATION.

PART II.

7 Song ....Hungarian Song ....Koschat.
Mrs. HAMILTON.
8 Violin ....Fantaisie La fille du Regiment ....Donizetti.
Miss PEDRAZA.
9 Song..............Let me dream Again ......Sullivan.
Mrs. COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.
10 Piano.............Scenes de Ballet...........Helmund.
Mr. R. WENNING.
11 Song ....The love that lingers Still. Mrs. Grieves.
Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
12 Gujerati Song... ...Misses Kabraji.
Misses KABRAJEE.
13 Piano Trio......Overture Athalia........ Mendelssohn Bartholdy.
Miss M. BANKS, Miss M. EVANS, and Mr. R. WENNING.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, can be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SEAMEN'S RECREATION ROOMS,
FRERE ROAD.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given by the OFFICERS and CREW of the
P. and O. S.S. PENINSULAR,
On THURSDAY, 15TH March, at 8-30 P.M.
ADMISSION: Reserved, Rs. 2; Unreserved, Re. 1; and Back Seats, 8 annas.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES PEARSON has JOINED our Firm, as ASSISTANT, from this date.

MACBETH BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 12th March, 1894.

FINEST CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots	Per Pound Re. 1-8.
Greengages	
Cherries	
Mirabelles	
Ginger	
Angelica	
Lemons	
China Oranges	
Assorted	
Plums	
Mets Fruit, in boxes, each	Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

Bombay. {PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,} Poona

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

ON ACCOUNT of the IMPOSITION of DUTIES, and the FLUCTUATION in EXCHANGE, from this date and until further notice, an ADDITION of 12½ per cent. will be made to all Prices quoted in the Society's Price Lists of the 15th January, 1894, except in the Guns Dept, where 10 per cent. will be added on Arms and Ammunition, and in the Wines Dept., where 5 per cent. will be added.

For the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 12th March 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP between the Undersigned and KADARBAI KARREEMJEE, under the Name and Firm of KADARBHOY ADAMJEE, has been DISSOLVED as from the 27th day of February, 1894.—Dated this 10th day of March, 1894.

આદમજી ઈશમાલજી,
(i. e.) ADAMJEE ISMAILJEE.

WILSON COLLEGE.

THE following Course of PUBLIC LECTURES will be DELIVERED under the Auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society, at the Wilson College Hall:—

SATURDAY, 17th March, 5-45 P.M.—The Rev. J. F. GARDNER, M.A., B.D.—"The Study of History."

SATURDAY, 24th March, 5-45 P.M.—Dr. K. N. BAHADURJEE, M.D.—"Our Secret Foes within and without: How shall we meet them?"

SATURDAY, 31st March, 5-45 P.M.—The Rev. R. MACOMISH, M.A., B.D.—"Bimetallism."

SATURDAY, 14th April, 5-45 P.M.—F. G. SELBY, Esq. M.A., "What is Philosophy."

Tickets could be had at RADHABAI'S, and from the Clerk, Wilson College.

S. C. SHAHANI,
Hon. Secretary, W. C. L. S.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

On account and at the risk of the concerned—1-30—30 cases mould glassware.
5 cases butter ¼ lb. tin.
5 cases butter 1 lb. tin.
5 cases butter 5 lbs. tin.
8 pieces plush.
12 pieces gold satin.
1 case white shirting (superfine).
5 cases well known brand slightly allayed Champagne.
One dinner set for 12 persons and 5 dessert sets.
One Remington type writer No. 2 very little used.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, March 14, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF NIZAMPURA STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Walji Dharsey, the assignee of the mortgagee, Moosa Noor Mahomed, and on account and risk of the mortgagee, Moosa Noor Mahomed, and the mortgagor, Cowasjee Jamasjee Mehta, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of assignment, dated 16th November, 1892, the following property:—

All those two pieces or parcels of Government quit and ground rent land or ground, now forming one piece of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Nizampura Street, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 7-4-1 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 740, 743, new Nos. 7916, 7919, old Survey Nos. 1665 and 1666, and new Survey No. 945, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under Nos. 33 and 34 and now under ward No. 5451 and Street No. 94, and bounded on the east by the house of Bomonjee Maneckjee Choksi, on the west by the house of Dorabjee Hormusjee Govwalla, on the north by the said Nizampura Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, glass and porcelainware, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, carpets, utensils, coir matting, choice garden plants, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence (old Light House), Colaba Point, the whole of the above neat and plain houshold furniture, &c., the property of Major G. M. PORTER, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M. W.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF SODA MACHINE, KEROSINE OIL ENGINE, CORN THRESHING MACHINE, TANKS, CARTS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Maneckjee Cursetjee Cama, traded under the name of Leopold & Co. (insolvents), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 12, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla (opposite to Mr. E. D. Sassoon's bungalow), consisting soda machine by Hayward Tyler and Co. (with bottling machine), kerosine oil engine, 4 H. P., with boiler (Mahler and Rochester Stauffer system, by Messrs J. M. Grob & Co.), shaftings with pulleys and belting, corn threshing machine by Richmond and Chandler, iron tanks, platform weighing machine, aeratedwater bottles, cane baskets, table counters, filter, soda carts, humbers, &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, Foras Road Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 14, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tents, No. 7, Wellington Lines, near the Band stand, the valuable handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, wind proof lamps, 1 square pianoforte by Collard, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Captain P. J. FALLE, Royal Indian Marine.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WARI BUNDER ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Cooverji Dewji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Savaliaram Ganooji and Savaliaram Mulji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of December, 1892, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 23rd February, 10th April, and 6th June, 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Wari Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 312 square yards, together with the buildings or chawls built or standing thereon, and are bounded on the east by the property of Hirjibhoy Hormusjee, on the west by Belvedere Hill Road, on the north by the property of Nensy Khyraj and Rahimtoolabhai Khyraj, being another portion of the land leased to the said mortgagors, and on the south by the said Wari Bunder Road, and which said premises are assessed under E ward No. 7039, Street No. 17, and facing towards Wari Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government Central Press—

A quantity of unserviceable articles, consisting of flues, furnaces, roller stocks, litho stones, hose, ruling presses, envelope cutting machine, book sewing presses, envelope gorges, brass, lead, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Castle Park, behind the Town Hall, Fort, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a firstrate Cottage Pianoforte, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc. the property of A. SANDELAND, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of stores consisting of aloes bark, iron blocks, stone bottles, iron chains, white Houser cordage, green and red lamps, gallnuts, plaster-o'-Paris whiting a large quantity of steel bivad cut nails, old leather cuttings, old bags, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 14, 1894.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS of the Choicest Varieties can only be obtained from Us direct.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Collections,
Rs. 5-8, 8-8, 12-8, 20-0, and 50-0.
FLOWER SEEDS, in Collections, at
Rs. 2-8, 3-0, 4-8, 5-8, and 10-0.
ALL PACKING AND CARRIAGE *free.*

CHOICE BULBS.
Largest Stock in India. In Collections,
"A" 164 Bulbs, Rs. 20; "B" 93 Bulbs, Rs. 12-0
"C" 61 Bulbs, Rs. 7-0; "D" 43 Bulbs, Rs. 5.
Packing, but NOT Carriage free.

See our GRAND CATALOGUE
for Descriptions of over 2,000 Varieties,
FREE BY POST, As. 2-6.
"PRACTICAL GARDENING for INDIAN AMATEURS," Rs. 5-0 and 3-8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, advertised to take place on the 15th instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Bungalow at Malabar Hill, known as "Westropp House," and properties at Byculla and Mahim.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 570 (Narondass Culliandass vs. Dewidass Harrivalabhdass) and in pursuance of the Judge's order made in the said suit, and dated the 8th day of January, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on the undermentioned dates, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. each day, the following valuable landed properties:—

"WESTROPP HOUSE."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement and buildings erected thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,061 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the west by the road, called the Ridge Road, leading from Mount Pleasant to Walkeshwar, on the north by the property formerly belonging to or in the occupation of Dr. Wilson, then of Mr. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman, deceased, and now of Messrs. Moosa Hassam, John Mahomed and others, on the south by the property formerly belonging to or in the occupation of Mr. Cumoo Sulleman, and on the east by the Cliff, and registered in the books of the Collecter of Pension and Tax under old Nos. 303 and 32, and new Survey No. 7286, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3173, and Street Nos. 103, 105 and 107. The said piece of land as to 8,091 square yards thereof is not liable to land tax, the same having been commuted.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land or oart of plantation of one wheel, situate in the Mahimwoods, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration district and sub district of Bombay, containing several cocoanut and other trees and a small house, which said piece of ground or oart is called or known by the name of Funness Bhat or Kolebhat, and contains by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the oart now or late of Pestonjee Jamshedjee, and partly by the public road, on or towards the west by the tank, on or towards the north by the oart now or late of Bhaujee Ramchunder, and on or towards the south by the oart formerly belonging to Moolidhur Luckmichund and since to Taucoobai, widow of Dadajee Ramjee, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 467, and new No. 4261, old Survey No. 1-522, and new Survey No. 1-1815, and which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under ward No. 3058 and street No. 522.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors to the Vendor, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE
of
AUSTRALIAN HORSES

Imported by Mr. C. G. BALDOCK, from Australia.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Messrs. R. Scott and Co's Stables, Girgaum, 21 Horses will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder.

A rare chance to secure first-class horses at a Cheap Rate.

PARTICULARS:

1 Bay geld, 6 years, 15-2, good dog-cart horse.
2 Bay mare, 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle.
3 Bay geld, 4 years, 15-2.
4 Bay geld, 5 years, 15-1, broken to saddle.
5 Bay mare, 5 years, 15-3, will make good trapper.
6 Bay geld, 5 years, 16-0, broken to saddle, excellent pair of carriage horses.
7 Bay geld, 6 years, 16-0, Broken to saddle, excellent pair of carriage horses.
8 Ches. geld, 5 years, 15-2, broken to saddle, magnificent pair of carriage horses.
9 Ches. mare, 5 years, 15-3, broken to saddle, magnificent pair of carriage horses.
10 Ches. mare, 4 years, 15 hds, will make a splendid trapper.
11 Bay mare, 4 years, 15-3, good dogcart horse.
12 Bay geld, 5 years, 15-3, will make good brougham horse.
13 Bay geld, 4 years, 15-3, good brougham horse.
14 Bay geld, 5 years, 15-2, broken to saddle and harness, first class brougham horse.
15 Ches geld, 6 years, 15-3, broken to saddle and harness suitable for anything.
16 Bay mare, 4 years, 15-1, broken to saddle, will make very fine pair for mail phaeton.
17 Bay mare, 5 years, 15-1, broken to saddle, will make very fine pair for mail phaeton.
18 Bay geld, 5 years, 15-2, will make first class dog-cart horse.
19 Grey geld, 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle and harness, a well matched well bred pair.
20 Grey geld, 6 years, 14-3, broken to saddle and harness, a well matched well bred pair.
21 Bay mare, 5 years, 15 3, will make splendid trapper.
22 Brown mare, 6 years, 15 3, broken to saddle and harness, splendid horse for any sort of carriage.
23 Black geld, 5 years, 15 2, fine brougham horse.
24 Bay mare, 4 years, 15 2.

The broken horses will be ridden at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 6, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished strongly made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, plated glass and crockeryware, a firstrate mahogany semi ground pianoforte by "Ernst Kaps," in good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a set of brass mounted single harness, lady's side saddles, books, &c., the property of Colonel W. SCOTT, 5th B. L. I., and two other officers.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a lot of Arab and Persian horses, the property of different native dealers, going to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay galloway, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong-built pony cart, with a grey pony and harnes.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong Victoria with removeable coach box (nearly new).
1 grey Arab horse, about 14-2½, 8 years old, goes in single and duble harness.
1 pair of very handsome iron grey Australian walers, about 16-1, unbroken, just imported.
1 bay Australian mare, goes in single and double harness.
1 light stylish, pony cart in good order with a fast Kathiawar mare, 13-1, and harness; pony good in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORE DEPOT, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of crates, casks of zinc sheets, hogsheads, empty casks, telegraph wire, China round jars, iron bracket plates, C. I. telegraph post, buttons, rasp bolts, leather cuttings, showels, rubber cuttings, scrap iron files, manilla tail ropes, horse hair, old papers, cloth cuttings, cotton and woollen clothings, and many other sundry articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR AND PUNCHGANI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, (unless previously sold by private contract), by order of the surviving Executor of the will of the late W. A. L. McKenzie, Esquire:—

LOT No. 1.

A large piece of land, with a bungalow standing thereon, known as "Westward," situate at Mahableshwur, registered No. 24, in the office of the Superintendent. The bungalow is furnished and is close to "Bella Vista" and "Rockdale," and is considered one of the best sites on the hill. The annual Government assessment is Rs. 8-1 for this and lot No. 2, and will be apportioned. The furniture is included in the sale. The letting value of the bungalow for the hot season is Rs. 1,000 and during the cold season Rs. 200.

LOT No. 2.

A small piece of of land at Mahableshwur, with a bungalow and outhouses thereon, known as "Park Hall." This property adjoins Lot No. 1, and is let for the coming hot season for Rs. 500. Its usually letting value is Rs. 600. The bungalow has a good reputation, and is furnished. The furniture will be included in the sale.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of land containing 11 acres and 35 goonthas, with a bungalow standing thereon, known as "Eagle's Nest," at Mahableshwur, registered No. 41, in Superintendent's Office. It is situate in a prominent position in the Lodwick and Sidney Point Road, is close to the "Dhoby's Water all," and commands an extensive beautiful view. The bungalow is pucka-built with currugated iron roof, and is completely furnished, and has glass and crokeryware all included in the sale. Extensive servants' quarters and stabling. Rent for hot season Rs 650 to 700, and for cold season Rs. 60 per month. Annual assessment Rs. 34-14.

LOT NO. 4.

A piece of land, with two bungalows standing thereon, known as "Willie Cottage" and "Arthur Cottage," situate at Panchgani. These bungalows are in the same compound, about 70 feet distant from each other, and each of them yields Rs. 300 per annum. They are plainly furnished, and the furniture is included in the sale. These properties will, if necessary to suit the convenience of purchasers, be sold separately.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the executor, or to the undersigned, to whom also Tenders for purchase by private contract may be made.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 14, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS. Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery, Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

NOTICES.

Bombay, 6th March, 1894.

To Dr. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the Undersigned Inhabitants of Bombay, beg to request that you WILL CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of DISCUSSING THE TARIFF BILL, now before the Legislative Council of the Government of India, and specially for PROTESTING AGAINST THE EXEMPTION from THAT BILL of COTTON GOODS and YARNS.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
C. Douglas.
G. H. Farran.
Jas. H. Sleigh.
J. E. Sassoon.
E. Moses.
J. Stiven.
E. M. Slater.
R. C. Lees.
Manmohandas Ramjee.
Sassoon J. David.
M. C. Turner.
W. Lang.
J. W. Brown.
Grattan Geary.
C. H. Byrne.
E. B. Carroll.
C. H. B. Forbes.
R. S. Brown.
W. Thacker.
Gordhandas Khatau.
M. Ostermayer.
W. P. Walshe.
G. K. Heinrichs.
Perozshaw Merwanjee Jaejeebhoy.
Hassambhoy Visram.
J. M. Drennan.
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama.
G. W. Roughton.
J. P. Cornforth.
S. E. Shellim.
Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee.
Bhugwandas Narotamdas.
D. A. De Monte.
Ardaser F. Unwalla.
Ardaser Dadabhoy Mody.
F. N. Bisni.
Mooljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya.
Balajee Pandurung.
M. M. Heeramaneck.
Veerchund Deepchund.
Jumnadas Nursee Khatau.
J. Westlake.
M. P. Jardine.
C. J. Groom.
F. A. Owen.
Colin Campbell.
Robt. English.
A. McLaggan.
Javerilal U. Yajnik.
Badrudin Abdulla Ker.
Abdoola M. Dharamsi.
Bhalchandra Krishna.
D. Morris.
D. H. Glade.
Arthur Leslie.
J. Tintner.
P. Morris.
Vissanjee Khimjee.
J. Rice.
J. N. F. Mitchell.
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit.
G. Cotton.
J. D. Inverarity.
L. Aeppli.
David Sassoon and Co.
R. Gilbert.
Vurjeewandas Madhowdas.
Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas
A. F. Simpson.
K. R. Cama.
Dharamsey Soonderdas.
S. A. Nathan.
Jamsetjee N. Tata.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
John Marshall.
T. J. Bennett.
G. A. Kittredge.
A. C. Walker.
J. A. Shepherd.
Runchordas Narotumdas.
Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha.
Lukhmidas Khimjee.
J. B. Murzban.
Sorabjee Framjee Patel.
Daunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy.
D. McLauchlan Slater.
Merjibhai R. Setna.
Rahimtoola Khairaz.
G. Lund.
Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee.
Gulamhusen Allana.
Jagmohundas Vandrawandas Bhaisett.
S. M. Moses.
Karsondas Chabildas.
Ebrahim Rahimtoola.
Nanabhoy Navrojee Katruck.
M. G. Deshmukh.
Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo.
Premchund Roychund.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy.
Vizbucandas Atmaram.
Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
James Jardine.
F. M. Hill.
B. Scott.
C. B. Lynch.
N. C. Macleod.
L. Penny.
Cowasjee Pestonjee.
N. J. Gamudia.
Khurshedjee Nusserwanjee Wadia.
Bhaishanker Nanabhai.
Pherozeshaw M. Mehta.
E. Muller.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai.
Damodherdas Tapidas.
W. Bullock.
Aug. Breul.
C. H. Jahier.

IN accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING in the TOWN HALL of Bombay on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

CAWASJEE HORMUSJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, March 10, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 49, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased.............. Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Eighteenth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, All that the right, title and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh Day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of One of the Clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram, and Gulabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Boooari Mohalla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Latebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 23 and 21, but now under Street No. 7678, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of an other square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter refered to as Lot No. II.), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdoola Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub, and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vallibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under street No. 80-82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenth of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, Old Survey No. 7-6 and New Survey No. 3296, Ward No. 6769 6774, Street No. 1-5, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by Leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row, and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobbart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease, bearing date the Fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1870, at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six, with right of perpetual renewal every twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve, subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September 1846, and made between one Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees (290) two hundred and ninety.

LOT No. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No. 11697, and old Survey No. A-736, New Survey No. 3986, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rs. (10-3-0) ten and annas three, and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September 1846.

LOT No. V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Taibhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2711, Collector's New No. 9716, Old Survey No. 1236, New Survey No. 4451 and Assessed by the Collecter of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under Ward No. 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by Admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards, and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sullemanjee.

LOTS No. 1 and 2 will be put up together and Lots 3 and 4 will also be put up together, but the Commissioner reserves the liberty to alter the order of the lots and to put up any lot or lots once or oftner separately or together in combination. Certain upset prices which are specified in the condition of sale have been fixed for the various lots under which no lot shall be knocked down.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff at No. 89 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

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PARIS..............	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

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GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

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Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
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STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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MANILA.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
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UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

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NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
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In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
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CHOICE BRANDS,
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FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
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"1888" Mixture	per	1 lb.	tin	3	12
Do. do.	„	½	„	2	0
"Pyramid" Mixture	„	½	„	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture ...	„	1	„	3	4
Do. do.	„	½	„	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture..............	„	1	„	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye......	„	¼	„	0	14
Golden Fleece	„	½	„	1	12
Latakia	„	½	„	1	12

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED AS DESIRED.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs.	4	0	per 100
TRABUCOS................	„	3	12	„
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	145 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	420	423	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	425	412½	6 pr. ct.	210
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Bavlham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	101
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,600
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,140
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	300	300	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800 800	250 100	250 70	7½ pr. ct. —	275 70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	300	175	Rs.23-12	308
Karrachee Landing	800	800		30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	8,500	100	100	Nil.	8
Marcks & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,800	1,000	19	445
Prince of Wales Fire In.	380	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	965
Thacker & Co.	1,800	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	all 100 25	5	19½
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	180	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvdRs60	945 900
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	26
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	650	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	122½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	300	300		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 205
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	285
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,270
English Press and Manfg.	400	250			112½
Fort	815	2000	2,50	Rs. 80	1,125
French	300	500	all	Nil	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	600	600	31	425
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	375
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Mummar M.	1,000	280	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	532½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	188	1,80
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220 215
Volkart		1,001	1000	Rs. 0	950
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	310
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000		150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,050	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	770
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	460
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	660
Hinganghat Mill	700	600	600	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		250
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		102½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000		,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	146
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,525
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Maneckjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,540
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,800	108	100	Nil.	pa-
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	110
National	800	1,000	1,000		
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	320
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	165
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venkatshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	900	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld	950	1,000	1,000		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 27-8	
China Leaf	,, 27-2	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,, 27-0	,,
Do. do. new	,, 26-12	
Australia do.	,, 27-2	
Bombay do.	,, 27-0	
English Sovereigns	,, 17-0	
Do. Dracoes	,, 16-15	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,, 85-12	
Do. 17½ do.	,, 85-12	
Carolus Dollars	,, 205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,, 285	
5-Francs	,, 316-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Public Meeting, Town Hall re the New Tariff, 5 p.m.
Universal Tobacco Company, Meadow Street, 4 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Bombay Foxhounds Meet, Chuckla Cover.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Springfield entered the dock yesterday, the steamer Eton left it on Monday, and the steamers Kaveri and Ganges yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Vindobana and Surat entered the dock yesterday.

NOTICE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday next, the 17th instant, at 5-45 p.m.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play at the Cooperage Bandstand this evening.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Dhondoo Bapoo, a mill labourer, aged forty years, residing at Clark Road, was, on Monday, working at the Gordon Mills, Arthur Road, when a bale of cotton fell on him, causing a cut on the head and dislocating his left elbow. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

THEFT AT LOWER COLABA.—Nusserwanji Maneckji Cooper, residing at Lower Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of sundry articles, wearing apparel, and gold and silver buttons, of the collective value of Rs. 176, from his residence, on Sunday night. A portion of the stolen property, of the value of Rs. 33-8, was found lying outside the compound on the following morning.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.—Mrs. Annie Besant starts from Poona, on Wednesday night, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Thursday morning at 6, Madras time. She is to lecture in Bombay on Sunday and Monday. We learn there are but very few Re. 1 tickets left, all free ones were taken up on the first day. Those wishing to secure seats can obtain them of Messrs. A. J. Combridge and Co.; 8 annas tickets being still to be had.

THEFT AT MILL PREMISES.—Mr. Rustomji Pestonji, the manager of the Nusserwanjee Maneckji Petit Oil Mill, situated near the Chinchpoogly railway station, has reported to the police that sometime during Sunday night, an iron balancing scale of the value of Rs. 75, which had been left in the open, in the compound of the mill premises, was stolen. It appears that the wall of the compound of the mill is only three feet high, and there are marks on the wall as if some persons had got over it.

THE PENALTY FOR RASH NEGLIGENCE.—At 11 o'clock, on Monday forenoon, Hurry Kushna, a coal-labourer, aged seventeen years, was passing along Haines Road, when he was knocked down and run over by a cart, conveying soda-water bottles, &c., belonging to Messrs. Rodgers and Company, and drawn by two men, named Madhoo Luximon and Balloo Gunoo towards DeLisle Road. The lad sustained a fracture to the left thigh bone, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital. It appears that the two men who were pulling the cart gave no warning to the unfortunate lad, and the calamity was attributed to their negligence. At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday the two men, Madhoo Luximon and Balloo Gunoo, were charged by Inspector Moore, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with a rash and negligent act, and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each, which amount was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU LAD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Samuel Street, touching the death of a Hindu lad, named Mathooradass Dayal, aged nineteen years, residing at that locality. At 4-30 p.m., on Monday, the deceased had a quarrel with his younger brother, Vithaldass, and in the struggle that took place subsequently, the deceased broke the sacred thread (kanthee), which was tied round his brother's neck. The mother got angry with the deceased and scolded him for his conduct, Mathooradass, thereupon, left home and went to an opium vendor's shop and after having purchased four annas' worth of opium, swallowed the same. At 6-30 p.m. the deceased returned home; and told his mother that he had taken opium, and asked for some tobacco and water, so that he might vomit. This was done, but the deceased was not destined to recover. At 9-30 p.m. he became unconscious and began to breathe stertorously. Dr. Almeida and Dr. Misa were sent for but before their arrival the deceased expired. A verdict of suicide by opium-poisoning was recorded.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE 13TH OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes are irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces, on the Malabar Coast and at Goa and Karwar, a rapid fall at Jacobabad and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is rather irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. There are no important changes to record in the wind directions and the force has been fresh to light. The maximum and minimum temperature is below the normal in several places to the north of latitude 20°. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 46° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded in the Madras Presidency and at Belgaum and Jacobabad. There has been no rain at any station. The rapid fall of the barometer at Jacobabad shows that the weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind is unsettled and rain is probably falling in the Persian Gulf. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th March, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·846
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·0
Dew Point	64·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·632
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·6
General Directions of wind *	NNE, ESE, ENE, W, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	177

From midnight to midnight.

* On Monday the 12th March the time signal at the Grand Arsenal was made by dropping a flag exactly at 2 p.m., the attempt to drop the ball, as usual, having been unsuccessful.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 04.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Reading.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

9-40 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); Instruction by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8 p.m.—Litany (Choral); Sermon, and Compliance (Choral).

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service for Sailors.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Ethelaida in the Prince's Dock on Wednesday evening at half past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—The question, How does a Parsee take the oath, cropped up at the Egmore Presidency Magistrate's Court the other day when a Parsee stepped into the witness-box to depose against a lad he was prosecuting for theft. The Indian Oaths Act (X. of 1873) says: "Where the witness, interpreter or juror is a Hindu or Mahomedan, or has an objection to making an oath, he shall, instead of making an oath, make an affirmation. In every other case, the witness, interpreter or juror shall make an oath." In the above case the Parsee apparently did not come to be merely affirmed. He was asked by the Interpreter of the Magistrate's Court whether he was a Christian or would be affirmed? The Parsee replied that he was not a Christian, but wished to be sworn. The British Courts in India provide for only one kind of oath, and that is the Christian oath—all who are not so sworn are permitted to make a solemn affirmation. The Parsee would perhaps have liked to have been sworn on the Zendavesta, the sacred book of the Zoroastrians, but the Egmore Magistrates' Court contains only a copy of the Protestant Bible and a copy of the Roman Catholic Douay Bible. The Parsee solved the difficulty by saying that he was prepared to take the oath on the Bible. So he was sworn. Was the oath so taken binding on the Parsee?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AMONG remarkable instances of the development or rather of the creation of British trade in the East Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, at the London Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 22 cited the cases of Burmah and Persia. The merchant who shipped the first cargo of rice from the former country was a personal friend of Mr. Mackenzie, and already the annual export trade in rice from Burma has reached the enormous total of upwards of one hundred millions of tons. As regards British trade in the Persian Gulf, the lecturer told his audience that he went to Persia in 1868, at which time only three sailing vessels from Europe, each of 700 tons burden, visited the Persian ports. Now there are two lines of steamers running weekly from Bombay in adddition to an average of one steamer of over 2,500 tons weekly to London direct. Mr. Mackenzie actually saw the first box of dates which was sent as an experiment to this market, and last year the export of this single commodity exceeded twenty thousand tons.

AN unfortunate gentleman named Voisinhas been the victim of a strong resemblance he appears to bear to someone else. Walking along the Ruede Vaugirard, he suddenly saw a woman rush in his direction, and throw something at him. M. Voisin instinctively "ducked," and it is fortunate he did so, for the woman had thrown a bottle full of vitriol at his face. The fluid drenched his clothes burning them and slightly injuring him in one hand. "What do you mean by this?" he stammered out as soon as he could recover himself. The woman looked at him, and screamed. "Good heavens," She exclaimed, "I have made a mistake" She was profuse in her apologies, but M. Voisin naturally thought that there are cases where apologies are hardly sufficient, and that this was one of them. On being given into custody, the woman explained that she had mistaken her victim for a man who, after living with her, had deserted her and her two children.

Is there any trade, business, or avocation which is still without a special organ? Or does "The Farriers' Journal," which has just made its appearance, represent from this point of view "the crown and roof of things?" The new-comer is described as "an organ for shoeing-smiths, and all intrested in the horse." Need it be said that its editor has satisfied himself that the art he represents is "one of the most, if not the most necessary to the community," and "the first and foremost of all trades?" Besides articles on the foot and shoeing, the doings of the trade, prices and wages, eminent veterinary surgeons are to give advice about treatment and diseases. Nevertheless, the editor expresses a very decided opinion that the occupations of the veterinary surgeon and farrier are separate ones, and should be kept so. "Let the veterinary surgeon," he says, "attend to the horse in disease, &c., and the farrier, or 'ferrier,' as the name implies, stick to his iron."

THE Vienna correspondent of a London contemporary writes:—I am informed that an arrangement has been made between Austria-Hangary, Turkey, and Bulgaria as to what is to be done should events in Servia take a serious turn. The three countries, which have allied themselves for the purpose of localising a Servian conflagration, would act jointly and at the same time so that the borders would be closed. Turkey acts with a view to preventing mischief in Macedonia, Austria-Hungary to preserve the peace of Europe, and Bulgaria to save its own skin, but neither of the three States will interfere in the internal affairs of Servia, whatever happens.

WHAT has been done in the way of developing trade with Persia may be expected, in Mr. G. S. Mackenzie's opinion, to be exceeded in East Africa. In his paper, read on February 22, before the London Chamber of Commerce he discribed the climate of the latter region as excellent, bearing in mind that it is within the tropics. The temperature on the coast varies from 64 to 80 degrees; the average rainfall is about 40 inches. Mr. Mackenzie prefers the climate of Mombasa to that of Bombay and considers the country undoubtedly healthier than Zanzibar and the German coast line. All that is needed to open up this vast undeveloped field in East Africa is, in his opinion, a strong, just, and liberal-minded Government.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, M.P. was not allowed to sleep so peacefully at the School Board the other day says the *Daily News* as he does when overcome with fatigue in the House of Commons. Perhaps this was because at the School Board, Sir Richard slept more audibly. Mr. Stanley said as he gazed on the sleeper, "Like the dog, he hunts in dreams;" Mr. Horobin requested the Chirman to ask Sir Richard to sleep in silence; and Mr. Bowie expressed a wish that Sir Richard would give utterance to sweeter sounds.

ARDLAMONT ESTATE which will long be remembered for its connection with the Monson trial, was sold last October, but ever since the name of the purchaser has remained unknown, except to the immediate parties concerned, and has been jokingly referred to in the property market as a "second Atdlamont mystery." It has now become known that Mr. D. N. Nicol, the Dissentient Liberal candidate for Argyllshire, is the new owner of the property. The estate was recently valued at 82,000£, and the upset price at which it was offered at auction a few months ago was 80,000£.

IT was said some time ago (writes a Paris Correspondent) that the Russo-French understanding might be expected to lead to the creation of a Russian coaling station in Indo-China, and possibly in the north of Madagascar. The "Jour" states that it is now agreed to give Russia the use of a port in Tonkin where her warships can take coals and provisions from Russian stores. The officers of a Russian cruiser are now employed on the coast of Tonkin in ascertaining what place is fittest for this purpose. Russia has had every reason to congratulate herself on the results of her Cronstadt and Toulon moves. These moves have not brought, it is true, the Meline part in the Chamber to see that it would be politic to allow Russian grain into France at a low duty, or to give her the monopoly of the petroleum trade with this country, but they have secured her the adventages which Germany granted in the Treaty of Commerce just signed on behalf of the Emperor William and the Czar.

If honest men get their own when rogues fall out, it is no less true that rogues are sometimes benefited when it is the honest men who quarrel. Forty-four prisoners at Nice have recently had occasion to congratulate themselves on this fact. During the proceedings in the police court of that town, a violent dispute arose between the judge or magistrate and the Government prosecutor. Warm words were exchanged, after which the latter withdrew from court in a huff. Threupon the judge called on the cases, and as no evidence was tendered he discharged the prisoners, to the number, as stated, of forty-four. The discharged ones, however, have only enjoyed a brief spell of liberty. The Court of Cassation, the highest appellate court in France, has annulled the forty-four judgements and the prisoners are once more under lock and key awaiting a second trial.

THE Bishop of Segovia some time ago discovered that his dean, Don Andres Gomez, a learned priest and the author of many works, besides professing Republican ideas, had belonged for 30 years to a local lodge of Freemasons. Many influences were set at work to decide this divine to make public abjuration of Freemasonry and his political opinions. When he consented, the recanting priest was taken solemnly by several priests and friars to the official refidence of the Bishop, where he admitted before an ecclesiastical notary and other officials, the truth of the information lodged against him by a Carmelite friar, his confessor. After he had adjured his errors, expressed regret, and sworn on the Gospels and Crucifix his repentence, absolute submission and faith in the Catholic doctrine, he was led into an inner room, his upper garments taken off, and the Bishop flogged him over the shoulders, whilst the priests chanted the hymn "Miserere Mei." Afterwards the pentent was given public absolution in the Episcapal Chapel and readmitted into the Church of Rome.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

HIGH COURT JUDGES DIFFERING IN OPINION

IMPERATRIX vs. ABDUL GANI WALAD BANDIALI, AND MAHOMED SHAFI WALAD KAYAM.

These were appeals by the two accused from a decision of Mr. Arthur H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, in February last, convicted them of murder and sentenced them to death. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown; Mr. Vasudeo Gopal appeared for the first, and Mr. G. B. Rele for the second accused.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment, said:—So perplexing at times are human affairs, so difficult to find out the exact truth that even judges, whose days are spent on such inquiries, are sometimes obliged to differ with each other even after full discussion of each others views and the patient attention we always give to arguments like those of the learned pleaders in this case which have dealt minutely with every point in the evidence. As regards the appeal of the prisoner Mahamad Shafi, my learned colleague and I are in accord. As to the more perplexing case of the prisoner Abdul Gani we differ, Mr Justice Ranade being of opinion that the facts disclose culpable homicide not amounting to murder, while in my view of the facts the conviction for murder, passed by the Sessions Judge with the concurrence of one of the two Assessors is right. I regret that the opinions of the Assessors were not fully given on the various points of the case, and that Baban and Asha were not recalled and questioned at the trial on their discrepant statements about what happened to Chandu on the prisoner's entry. Baban should have been asked about the door falling on her; and Asha should have been asked if Chandu was attacked. I concur in the views given by my learned brother about the discrepancies as to the previous threat. But still an impression is left on my mind that some terrifying threat was used; and as Abdul Gani had actually grievously injured his wife Sakina by biting her nose and has twice forced his way into the house by forcing the door, I see nothing improbable in the threat being used. I do not doubt that Abdul Gani on the occasion when he killed Fatma had entered the house in order to get possession of Sakina, and possibly he hoped that the other prisoner might aid him by persuasion or other peaceable means. But I think that his previous conduct, the biting of Sakina's nose and the forcing open of the door combine with the dreadful nature of the wounds inflicted on Fatma by Abdul Gani with his knife to show a disposition and intention to proceed to great violence, were his wishes thwarted. Having slept in the house before, he probably knew that Baban took off his wooden leg when he went to bed, and though both the prisoners are blind, yet being hale in the limbs, and one of them having a knife, they were as likely as not to vanquish Baban who had only his wife to help him and two little children to protect. I do not believe that Abdul Gani used the knife in consequence of Baban's biting his finger as there is no evidence that Abdul Gani suffered any injury whatever, whereas cuts from a knife were found on Baban's hands. It does not seem likely that AbdulGani would open the knife with histeeth. Again there is the clearly proved fact thatFatma, a girl of 7 years, died from the jugular vein being cut by two wounds, each two inches long and two inches deep. Wounds like these seem to me to signify deadly intention, and I do not believe AbdulGani's statement that he inflicted them in a blind attempt to stab Baban in the cheek because Baban was biting his finger. But even supposing the knife was directed against Baban's cheek, and through the bad aim of a blind man cut Fatma's throat, the question arises whether the act was not murder. Comparing Section 299, exception 1 of the Indian Penal Code with Section 39 and 81, I am of opinion that as the prisoner himself sought the quarrel, the Court ought not to find provocation reducing the offence to culpable homicide. I think also the act of the blind man under all the circumstances was an indiscriminate use of a knife in a deadly manner, making as argued by the Government Pleader, the act murder under the fourth clause of Section 300 of the Penal Code. Both the Assessors were of opinion that neither the murder of Fatma nor the grievous hurt done to her father, Baban, were proved as against the prisoner Mahammed Shafi. The learned Sessions Judge has convicted him of both these offences. We agree with him that it may safely be inferred from the evidence that this prisoner came with Abdul Gani and entered the house, with an intent, unless their demands for the surrender of Abdul Gani's wife, Sakina, were complied with, to commit an offence viz., to cause some violence to the person of Sakina or some of her relatives. We are of opinion, especially after considering with Baban and Asha depose about this prisoner's acts inside the house that the conviction for the grievous hurt is proper. But while there is much reason for suspicion that he may have had some intention to aid in committing a murder there is a reasonable doubt of which we should award him the benefit. Muhammad had no personal ill-will against any of the inmates or motives to kill. He had no deadly weapon. He is nearly blind and very deaf. The act of Abdul Gani in killing the girl Fatma may have been done without the knowledge or complicity of the other prisoner. It is probable that the events happened more swiftly than the narration of them seems to show. Order—For the reasons given the Court reverses the conviction and sentence passed on Muhammed Shafi for murder and confirms those passed on him for the grievous hurt. The judges being divided in opinion as to whether the prisoner AbdulGani committed the offence of murder whereof he has been convicted and sentenced by the Court of Session under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, the Court under Section 429, of the Code of Criminal Procedure directs that the case be laid before Mr. Justice Bayley with the opinions on the same delivered by the judges this day.

Mr. Justice Ranade, who differed in opinion, said: The learned District Judge had convicted both the accused of murder, and passed capital sentences upon both. The Judge differed from the Assessors, and the Assessors differed among themselves. One of them held that the charge of murder was proved against accused No. 1, Abdul Gani, while the other assessor was of opinion that the charge of murder was not proved. Both Assessors gave their opinion that accused No. 2 was not guilty either of murder or of grievous hurt. The case is one not free from doubt. The only direct evidence against the accused is that of Baban, the father of the deceased girl. The difficult of deciding upon the particular character of the criminal intent of the accused, and ccepting either the story of Baban or of the two accused as correct, is enhanced by the fact that both the accused are blind, one totally blind, and the other nearly so, but this last is also deaf, while Baban is admittedly old and lame. Taking the case of accused No. I separately from that of accused No. 2, it appears to me that the offence proved as against him is one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and not the capital charge on which he is convicted by the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge has chiefly based his conviction on the evidence of Baban, and if Baban's evidence is alone to be believed the charge is fully sustained, for according to him, accused No. 1, on entering Baban's room, at once seized Baban's child Chandu, and when she was rescued, accused No. 1 seized Fatma, and took out a knife, and began to cut her throat. When Baban went to release her, a struggle ensued, and accused No. 2 held Baban down by the direction of accused No. 1 and gave him blows which made him senseless, and when Baban was set free, he saw accused No. 1 strike Fatma with the wooden leg on the temples. This is Baban's story. He tries to account for the murderous act by connecting it with the violence shown by accused No. 1, when he bit off Sakina's nose a month before, and the threat uttered by accused No. 1 on a second occasion later on, when accused No. 1 had said that he would kill some one. This story about the previous threat is not consistent with the other statements of Baban. He admitted that the second visit of accused No. 1 to his house was of a peaceful character. In his own words there was no exchange of words between Baban and accused No. I at that time. Accused No. I spoke amicably with his wife Sakina, whose nose was bitten by him on the occasion of the first visit, and accused No. 1 went away with Baban's permission, after sleeping the whole night in the house and staying there the next day also. It is true Baban stated that at the time of his departure after this second visit accused No. 1 had a quarrel with his own wife Sakina and Baban's wife Asha in a neighbouring house, and then said to the women that he would kill them one after another. It is plain from this that Baban's knowledge of this threat is second-hand, and not entitled to credit, seeing that neither Asha nor Sakina bears him out. Asha stated that there was no exchange of harsh words at that time. He sat down near his wife Sakina as she slept, and next day took his food with them and went to Bombay. Sakina stated that on the second visit, he ate bread, and left for Bombay without saying anything. It is thus clear that on the occasion of this second visit, Babun and his family had no quarrel with accused No. 1, and he used no threats. 1. Even if threats were used, it is plain from the evidence of Baban, Asha and Sakina, that the chief anxiety of the accused No. 1 was to induce or force his wife Sakina to go with him to Bombay. He is no doubt a man with a very violent temper, he bit his wife's nose on the occasion of the first visit, and he admits that he beat his wife when in Bombay for venial faults. Hot tempered as he is, it cannot be assumed that he is also wantonly wicked, or a "ferocious butcher," and desired to wreak his vengeance on Baban by killing his children in his sight. Under these circumstances it must be held that that part of Baban's story, which tries to make out that accused No. 1, on entering the room did nothing else but seize one child, and when it, was rescued, seized the other and cut its throat, as though accused No. 1 had come to the place with that sole object, cannot be accepted as true. Asha, Baban's wife, does not bear out Baban on this point. According to her, the child Chandoo was not seized by accused No. 1, but the door which was forcibly opened fell upon this child. Asha wanted to go out with both the children, but she could only take Chandoo with her, as Fatma, the other child, was sleeping near Baban, and as accused No. 1 had commenced beating Baban, she went out hastily to get help. This statement of Asha shows clearly that accused No. 1's quarrel was with Baban, and that he did not intend to do harm to the children. Baban's story about the attack on the children being thus discredited, there is no serious discrepancy between the accounts of Baban and accused No. 1 as regards the struggle, except in so far that accused No. 1 tries to throw the blame on Baban of having first attacked him. He admits that he returned the attack, and he further admits that he struck Baban several times with the knife on his cheeks. If the blows had told, it is plain that accused No. 1 would have killed Baban. As it was, they killed the child which was sleeping by his side. There can, therefore, be no room for doubt that accused No. 1 has committed a very grave offence, and even if he is believed, on very slight provocation. His offence, however, is one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and not murder under Section 302. The accused No. 1 had no intention of causing Fatma's death. It is doubtful if he even realized the fact that Fatma was near Baban. He heard Baban's statement about the child being near, but by reason of his blindness and excitement apparently disbelieved Baban. The case of accused No. 1 thus falls within illustration B of Section 300. Fatma was near but out of sight and out of mind also, so far as accused No. 1 was concerned, and in trying to strike Baban accused No. 1's blows fell upon the child and killed her. By his own admission, accused No. 1 dreads imprisonment more than hanging. His offence is of a very grave character, and will be appropriately punished with transportation for life. As regards accused No. 2, his case is clearly distinguishable from that of accused No. 1. He admittedly had no cause of quarrel with Baban and his family. He is a beggar like accused No. 1, and could not have been hired to help accused No. 1 in his offence. He had no reason to anticipate that accused No. 1 would proceed to such extremities. He admittedly accompanied accused No. 1 to induce or force Babun to send Sakina to Bombay. He cannot reasonably be charged, blind and deaf as he is, with having abetted accused No. 1, when the latter took out his knife and gave the blows which proved fatal. He can only be charged with having caused grievous hurt to Baban. This is the only offence Baban himself lays at his door. The Sessions Judge himself admits that, blind and deaf as accused No. 2 is, he may not have known that accused No. 1's blows were falling upon Fatma. Even if he heard the pleadings of Baban, which is doubtful, the fatal work was done in an instant, and he could not have stopped the death by "merely stretching his arms." Accused No. 2 can only be held responsible for the violence he used towards Baban, and he must be, therefore, convicted of the charge of grievous hurt, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

The Court declined to confirm the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Nassik upon the second accused, Mahomed Shafi, for the murder of Fatma, daughter of Baban, and reversed the convictions of and the sentence passed upon him. The Court dismissed his appeal so far as regarded his conviction and the sentence passed upon him for causing grievous hurt. The judges being divided in opinion as to whether the first prisoner, Abdulgani, committed the offence of murder, the Court, under Section 429 of the Code of Criminal Procedure directed that the case be laid before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley with the opinions on the same delivered by the judges.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

FIRST ROUND.

A. J. Brooks beat T. F. Fischer, 5·6, 6·0, 6·0.
J. G. Greig beat W. Reid (Jnr.) 6·4, 6·3.
W. C. Symes and J. C. G. Bowen, Byes.

SECOND ROUND.

A. J. Brooks beat J. G. Greig, 5·6, 6·3, 6·3.
W. C. Symes beat J. C. G. Bowen, 6·5, 6.5.

FINAL.

A. J. Brooks beat W. C. Symes, scratched.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

West, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, to England.

MARCH 10.

Watling, Col, Bo, A-Genl, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 11.

Lovell, Lieut, Bo, on leave, from Raichore.

MARCH 12.

Burton, Lt, Bengal, 1st Inf H C, on leave, from England.
Broadbent, Lt Col, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Aden.
Dauncey, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, from leave, from England.
Jones, Lieut, Bo, Durham L I, on leave, from Mhow.
Poyser, Vety, Major, Bengal, A V D, on leave, from Meerut.
Leslie, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 13.

Watling, Col, Bo, A-Genl, from leave, to Poona.
White, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Infy off leave, to Jubbulpore.
Bennett, Surgn-Major, 20th Ms Inf, from furlough, to Secunderabad.
Burton, Lt, Bengal, 1st Infy, H C, from leave, to Hingoli.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th March 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD QUARTERS.

To-morrow, and Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD QUARTERS.

To-day, and Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

2. The firing for Major Roughton's Carbine Prizes will take place on the Coorla Range on Saturday next the 17th instant, from 6-15 a.m. to 11 o'clock in the morning and from 4 p.m., to dusk in the evening.

3. There will be Class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th March, 1894.

1. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant and every Thursday until further orders.

2. B Company will practice for the Bayley Shield Competition on Thursday 15th instant and fire the Competition on Wednesday 21st instant. The following members are requested to be present at Coorla on the 15th. Lt T M English, Lt F W English, Cr-Sergt E Thomas, Sergts W G Nicoll, G Greenman, W Hussey, Corpl Veevers, Volrs J Mason, A V Wingrove, Jemings, Willard and O'Brien.

3. D Company Team will practice for the Bayley Shield Competition on Thursday the 15th instant and shoot for the competition on Wednesday the 21st instant.

The following members will practice to compose the team:—Quarter-Master-Sergt Stephens, Cr-Sergt Black, Sergts: McKinnon, Gordon, and Long, Corpls High, Bullock, and Valladares and Volunteers A D'Silva, A Keane, H S Sharp and F Steers.

4. Members are particularly requested to complete their class firing before the 31st instant as the Capitation Grant cannot be drawn for any member who fails to do so by that day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Thursday the 15th instant at 6-45 a.m. Putties to be worn Members are requested to appear on parade with all arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Major and Brevet-Lieut-Col W Aitken, No 5 Mountain Battery, Royal Art, having been placed on half-pay on 24th Feb 1894, on attaining the age of forty-eight years, is permitted to proceed to England.

Qr-Mr-Sergt William Clough, Murree Depot; Sergt-Instr Benjamin Vigrass, Allahabad Vol Rifle Corps; Qr-Mr-Sergt Thomas Crofton, Bengal Sappers and Miners; Qr-Mr-Sergt John Hogshaw, Landour Depot; Sergt (Soldier Mechanic) Ernest Fox, Ordnance Dept; Sergt (Soldier Mechanic) James Mainstone, Ordnance Dept; Sergt John Gregory, Commissariat-Transport Dept.

H R H the Comdr-in-Chief has been pleased to sanction an exchange between the officers named below, provided that the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

Oxfordshire Light Infy:—2nd-Lieuts D R Napier from 1st to 2nd Battn and J C A G Mackenzie from 2nd to 1st Battn.

2nd-Lieut Mackenzie will proceed to England at his own expense, and join the 1st Battn.

Military Works Dept—Lieut-Col N Arnott, Royal Engrs, is transferred from the Head-Qrs of the Director-Genl of Military Works to the Madras Command.

Sappers and Miners—With reference to paragraph 1103 A Army Regulations, India, Volume II. Lieut S H Sheppard, Royal Engrs, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery—Major F W Botler, 46th Field Battery, for six months, on private affairs.

Capt C F Blane, "A" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Capt and Adjt R F McCrea, for nine months, on private affairs.

Lieut F R Patch, No 3 Mountain Battery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Lieut J S Gooch, No 22 Company, Southern Division (Heavy Battery), for nine months, on private affairs.

Lieut C F Bishop, No 22 Company, Eastern Division (Heavy Battery), for twelve months, on private affairs.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

THE weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of 7th March, 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from 1st April 1893 to 3rd Mar. 1894	7,952,100
Balance to be remitted from 4th March to 31st March, 1894	10,747,900

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the over worked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.— MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2689 tons, Captain P Mersa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Triste 21st February with a general cargo and 6cabin and 27 deck passengers.

THE s s Springfield, 1457 tons, Captain John J Robson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee 8th March, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday per Austrian Lloyd's s s Vindobana—From Triste—Mr I Z Ahmed, Mr Bhore—From Venice—Mr N H Skeesta—From Port-said—Socur Redempteur Solur Augele Mr O Melacrino.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 10th Marth via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers. Mr Barkmyre, Mr and Mrs Meccama, Mr C H E Bickerton, and 764 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Ebro	1591	Watson	Hull	14-3	F Muir & Co
B	C Macdonald	1716	Boile	Madras	15-3	F Muir & Co
C	Naderi	1168	A McAlluts	Jedda	14-3	B L P S N Co
D	Urania	1703	Smith	Dunkirk	15-3	W & A Graham
G	Safari	891	Asthansen	Zanzibar	18-3	F Heyer.
H	Elton	1596	Payne	Hamburgh	17-3	Bombay Co
K	G 't's Mowe	350	Hartman	Not fixed		Man-of-war German Govt.
L	Kaveri			Bhownager	13-3	Shepherd &Co
N	Ethelaida	1705	Steel	Antwerp	15-3	K Nixon & Co
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Karachi	12-3	A Simeon
P	Raisby	1425	Campbell	Dunkirk	23-3	J Mackintosh.
Q	Purulia	993	Sampson	Zanzibar	18-3	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	Karachi	14-3	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Peninsular	2711	Loggin	London	20-3	P & O Co
2	Persia	3547	Hutchinson	Lpool	17-3	Graham & Co
3	Thibet	1671	Peters	China	16-3	P & O Co
5	Clyde	4078	Porfit	London	24-3	P & O Co
7	City of Khios	2283	Kinloch	Lpool	17-3	Sir C Forbes.
9	Ship Kelat	1800	Mackay	Mauritius		Ed Bates & Co
10	Ramillies	1903	Richard			J Mackintosh & Co.
12	Quantach	2193	Main	Freido	20-3	J Morrison & Co.
13	Imaum	2707	Pemberthy	Genoa	13-3	E Bates&Co
15	Bq Golden Fleece	490	Wag	Mauritius	31-3	N J
16	St Giles	2202	Forsay	Antwerp		K Nixon&Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S S Oscarshal ......1,229 tons ......Bombay Co.
Ship Golden Fleece..520 ,, ...Capt,

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Vindobana (s)	Mersa	Trieste, Feb 21.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Mar. 10.
	Springfield (s)	Robson	Trincomalee, Mar. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	H M S Marathon	Maconachie	Aden.
43	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi, &c.

The steamer Kapurthala, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date	To
January.					
25	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	Somali coast	2	Berbera
February.					
22	Ganges	Atkinson	Bombay		Sea
24	Java	Frohawk	Bombay	27	Zanzibar
	Rynda (Russian gun boat)	Krieger	Put back		
25	Bendi	Beneke	Newport		
26	Purulia	Simpson	Zanzibar	27	Bombay
	Elphinstone R I M	Mitchell	Zailla	2	Sea
	Peninsular	Loggin	London	26	Bombay
27	Cardiganshire	Sincock	New York	28	China
28	Turbo	Townsend	Penang		Marseilles
	Clan Forbes	Bond	Madras		London
	Atlantic	Young	Sydney		Antwerp
March.					
1	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	2	Somali coast
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		Hodeida
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa	1	Mussowa
2	Salazie	Paul	Marseilles	2	China
	Gera	Schuckmann	Sydney		Bremen
	S Berkhud	Gibb	Hodeida	3	Hodeida
	Rewa	Loutit	Calcutta		on on
	Dorunda	Wilson	Brisband	2	London
	Chebine	M Burtow	Red Sea Ports	5	Red SeaPorts
	B Belhaven	Crosby	Jeddah		
	Rome	Daniell	Bombay	3	London
	Ganges	Atkinson	Sea	6	Bombay
	Elphinstone I M	Mitchell	Sea		
3	Saint Enoch	Mundle	Bombay	3	Havre
	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	Berbera		
	Slingsby	Robinson	Rangoon	4	Port Said F O
4	Clan Macnab	Wakeford	Calcutta		London
	Florida	Young	Bombay		Antwerp
5	Naderi	McAllister	Mussowa	5	Bombay

Aden 5th March, 1894.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s— 360 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee; 150 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 707 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 casks mowra oil, Glade and Co; 100 bales cottonfly, Dewjee Gobhaya; 209 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 150 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Perj; 1050 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha; 19 bales wool, R Rugnatndas.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—10bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales skins and 3001 cwts myrabollams, The S I Export Co; 25 bales skins E Purshin; 3001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,018 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 26 bales, A Sulleman and Co; 525 cwts myrabollams B Jaitha; 61 cwts deer horns and 42 cwts peacock feathers, J M Rehimtoola; 42 cwts indigo, The Bombay Co; 3 hogsheads chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 2 casks chutney, D P Batha and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ebros—1,000 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee, 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 999 cwts linseed, 600 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elton s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 150 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 66 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts rapeseed, 4000 cwts linseed, 1000 cwts poppyseed, 1000 cwts mustardseed and 98 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Prier de Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Elton s—2,001 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.
Quantock s—4,002 cwts groundnuts, D Nanjee and Co; 16,809 cwts linseed, F Ficher and Co; 2001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 5121 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Urania —5,121 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Urania s—4002 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, D Nanjee and Co; 2001 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.
Raisby s—4000 cwts groundnuts, 1999 cwts poppy seed, and 4821 cwts linseed, 1950 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—9,582 cwts casterseed, 5,01 cwts groundnuts and 1,999 cwts mowraseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,455 cwts groundnuts and 1260 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 25 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patel; 4999 cwts groundnuts, 4900 cwts mowraseed, 300 cwts casterseed, 3320 cwts wheat, 6999 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Peninsular s—4880 cwts casterseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ethelaida s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell, 525 cwt hemp, N Lalljee; 12,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
St Giles s—3,001 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 8,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 15,999 cwt linseed, 200 bales cotton, and 178 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,600 cwt gum, O Martin, and Co; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 980 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 550 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 225 bales cotton, G Young and Co; 1990 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 500 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee 540 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 200 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Persia s—10,000 cwts bonemeal, The Bombay Co; 504 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 1077 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 6 cwts Bombay ducks, Rogers and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Peninsular s—75 cases condiments, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR GENOA.

Imamn s—6,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 3999 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 bale cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Rumillies s—1,970 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 330 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,660 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, F Sauqutt and Co; 90 cwts olibanum, L Chuttoo; 100 cwts myrabollam, 6,060 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, 5 cwts coffee, 1,200 myrabollams, and 1,485 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 495 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 165 bales cotton, Prierdesson and Co; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co; 440 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,980 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Rumillies s—1,100 bales cotton, F Sanquetand Co; 975 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 500 bales cotton, Prier de Savne and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 550 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bro.

FOR GHENT.

St Giles s—950 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 1,500 bales cotton; F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—250 cwts onions, Canoojee; 180 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 240 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon 225 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, B Bamonjee and Co; 59 cwts cloves, C Ebrahim and Co; 15 cwts olibanum, L Chuttoo; 1 pot sandalwood oil, 10 cwts kismiss, 150 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Evoo; 13 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A Very Fine Assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington, and Super Union is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINE. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DRIED YEAST.—The Very Thing for District use in Tins containing 10 Cakes. Requires to be Dissolved in Warm Water only, when it is fit for use. Each Tin will aerate 200 lbs. flour. Price 10 annas per Tin. To be had of JAMES PEARSE and Co. only.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBLE, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

POLITICAL AGENT'S UNIFORM, Full Dress, complete, for SALE. Address "P. A. U.," Care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand BABCOCK and WILCOX WATER-TUBE BOILER, 300 H. P., and 150 lbs. pressure, in good working order, suitable for either Coal or Wood fuel. Can be seen at work. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, STANDARD MILLS, Lower Mahim.

MATHERAN.—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This Cool, Comfortable, and Well-known Hotel is NOW OPEN. Cuisine unsurpassable. It is centrally situated near the Library, Superintendent's Office, and Churches, and not far from the Gymkhana.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. NORTON.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2, and Re. 1 12 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. on London yesterday, say to 100 1/8 *ex-div.*; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged, at 108¾ *ex-div.* Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 5/8 per cent. lower, at £59¼. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 27 3/8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 39¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¾ dollars. The Indian Council allotted 4 lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Bombay, at 1s. 2 3-32d., the same price as was obtained for the 5 lakhs placed on Saturday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1⅞d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99⅞; and Paris Exchange on London at fcs. 25·21½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 35¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hamburg, tone of the market easier; and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 34¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The prices of spot Mid-Americans remained at 4⅛d. per lb.; but in East Indian Cotton, Broach, Dhollera, Omrawattee, and Hinganghat were 1-16d. per lb. lower. American Arrivals were done 5-64d. to 3-32d. per lb., the extreme quotations being 3 31-32d. for March-April deliveries, and 4 1-16d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

A further decline of 1 16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday at 7¼ cents per lb; and June Futures were 12 points lower, at 7·42 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000; bales: and this season's total figures now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years in the same time:

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts...	16,000	6,000	16,000
Two days' do. ...	25,000	13,000	32,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893 ...	5,302,000	4,367,000	6,271,000

A very small business has been done again to-day in local Cotton market, the tone of which has remained quiet, without further change in rates. Exporters have bought only 100 Bengal, at Rs. 150; and 100 Karanja, at Rs. 189¼; while the Mills have taken only 400 bales, say 250 Barsee at Rs. 194; and 150 Meerut Ginned at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet, with only a small export business passing; but with prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a much larger extent to-day by shippers, the market having been steady at an advance of 1¼ anna in the price of *Linseed* at Rs. 7-2-0 to Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt.; all other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,825	bales.
Wheat	16,456	cwts.
Linseed	77,600	"
Rapeseed	22,478	"
Gingelly	7,932	"
Poppyseed	732	"
Groundnuts	12,114	"
Castorseed	3,307	"
Rice	11,646	"

FREIGHTS.—There is little doing in this market. The feeling is weak, but without any quotable change in rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a weaker feeling at 1s. 2d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A little Bank Paper was taken at the opening quotations; but Credits have again been scarce, and rates coming lower from Calcutta than those ruling here, our market receded a little again for near delivery, and closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 1 31-32d. to 1s. 2d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic ......1s. 1 15-16d. to 31-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight... 1s. 2d. "
Credits do. 1s. 2 1-8d. "
Francs do. 1·48¾

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted at 103¼ for Fours both for Money and Account; but an advance of 1-16 per cent. was soon established, at which the market remained steady throughout the day, 103 5-16 having been the closing quotation in both positions; par being still named por 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are dull and neglected; and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Maneckji Petit Cotton Mill Shares, and a decline of Rs. 5. in Colaba Land and Mill.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending March 6, as compared with the statement of February 27, 1894:—

	Feb. 27.			March 6.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000	0	0	56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,62 38 408	4	8	1,70 09,464	4	10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,08,71,441	12	5	3,91 25 541	10	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,69,114	13	1	15,24,315	11	0
Sundries	24,54,075	3	10	25,44 296	7	6
Rs.	8,60,33,043	2	0	8,58,03,618	1	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	26,75,097	0	0	38,72,535	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	52,61,721	0	0	50,24 211	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,73,92,322	0	3	1,58 09,016	6	10
Credits on do.	1,26,27,986	10	3	1,16 53 832	10	9
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,38,90,459	14	6	2,34,03,975	8	8
Balances with other Banks	7,78,114	4	0	10,35,107	3	7
Bullion	1,037	13	4	1,057	1	4
Dead Stock	12,91,543	10	0	12,91,628	13	3
Stamps	9,037	9	9	8,991	11	6
Sundries	18 42,643	0	5	18,59 794	7	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	56,13,604	8	6	58,15 236	15	5
Do. at Branches	1,46,49,465	14	0	1,60,28 231	3	0
Rs.	8,60 33,043	2	0	8,58,03,618	1	11

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to March 6, 1894:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,29,524	Dec.
Do. at Branches	13,60,580	Inc.
Other Deposits	17,45,903	Dec.
Post Bills	6,65,201	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,59,928	Inc.
Loans	15, 3,306	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	9,74,154	do.
Mercantile Bills	4,86,485	do.
Cash at Head Office	2,01,633	Inc.
Do. at Branches	13,78,765	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted (locality unknown).
Mails for Reunion close at Seychelles 8 p.m. 16th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	..	...
Teheran	13	2	48 a.m.	...	21
Suez	13	3	0 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 13th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	44	...	1
" Kurrachee	..	12	...	1
" Madras	...	54	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 12.

10 p.m. — — — — — 75·5

TUESDAY, March 13.

6 a.m. — — — — — 73·2
10 a.m. — — — — — 80·6
2 p.m. — — — — — 82·6
4 p.m. — — — — — 82·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FIDO—March 12, at Bombay, Bridget May, the beloved wife of Edwin Fido, Coorla Mills, and eldest daughter of Mr. A. T. Shore, Factory Inspector, Bombay, (by carriage accident) aged 23 years, and 10 months. Funeral will arrive at the Sewree Cemetery, at 5 o'clock, this Wednesday evening. Friends will please accept this intimation.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1894.

"Is India to be financed in the interest of India alone, or is she to be financed with a side-look to the convenience of the British Treasury and British manufacturing interests? This is the turning point to which we have come," wrote the able and experienced publicist who deals with India's affairs in the *Times*. The problem was put in that pithy form some weeks before the new Tariff Act was passed by the Supreme Council at the dictation of the Home Government, and in the teeth of the solid vote of the non-official members of the Enlarged Legislature. It would seem that the turning point has now been passed. We have been told in so many words that the British Government has an interest conflicting with Indian interests, and that the influence wielded being not only adverse but potent, the weaker must give way to the stronger. What this means when reduced to its lowest denomination we have been told by the *Standard* with commendable frankness. Practical politicians cannot afford to ignore the strength of the Lancashire vote, and therefore it is a waste of energy for people in India, who have no votes, to protest against the exemption of cotton goods from the customs duties, which are now being reimposed on everything else. The monstrous nature of the contention that Lancashire having votes Manchester goods shall be exempted from any contribution to the needs of India, while all other contributories pay a double share, is put forward with the placid assurance that once the declaration is made, India and the Government of India have nothing to do but to submit. Very different language would be held towards a self-governing colony of two millions of inhabitants. The *Standard* does not speak in that tone to Mr. Rhodes and his Afrikanders, or the Governors and Premiers of the Australian Colonies, or to the Viceroy of the Canadian Dominion. If the Colonial Office were to send out to any of these orders giving practical effect to such sentiments, it may be doubted whether a General Brackenbury could be found in either Canada or Australia or South Africa who would venture to stand up in the local legislature and declare in the face of his colleagues, that holding his appointment under the sign manual of the Queen, whose constitutional power is exercised by the Home Government, he should not be justified in voting against the orders of that Government. Here we have the naked declaration that the Military Member of the Supreme Council votes according to the orders of the Home Government, and without any reference whatever to the highest interests of the Government of India of which he is a member. Sir George White did not put the said reality in such a crude form; he exercised his vote on the ground that if the Council were to act as if it were an independent body its action would be overridden, and the only result would be a deadlock. It is very noticeable that those distinguished Officers, the Commander-in-Chief especially, made no effort to conceal the fact that if they were in a position to give effect to their views they would have voted in favour of the inclusion of cotton fabrics and yarn in the list of schedule of dutiable articles. The Hon'ble Mr. Westland went even farther, and stated with great candour that if the matter were left to his own discretion, he would be inclined to vote for Mr. Playfair's amendment, which had for its object the recommital of the Tariff Bill to the Select Committee with a view to the restoration of cotton duties. The Finance Minister did not hesitate to repudiate the argument which has been so often brought forward for want of a better that a five per cent. duty on fine cotton goods which are not produced in India would protect Indian industry against foreign competition.

Mr. Playfair put the case for the recommittal of the Bill with lucidity and force. There is an admitted deficit of three crores and a-half. Five per cent. on imports, other than the twenty-eight crores of cotton goods and the doubling of the eight per cent. duty on petroleum, will yield only one crore and forty lakhs. The cotton duties would yield Rx. 1,350,000, which would suffice to cover the rest of the deficit. If the smaller sum be sufficient then a moderate duty of 2½ per cent. all round would meet the necessities of the Treasury. In other words, the exemption of cotton duties in deference to the strength of the Lancashire vote in the House of Commons, means that all other imports are doubly taxed in order that Manchester goods may pass free through the Indian Customs House. Where is there a pretence of equity or of common decency in such a transaction as that? As Mr. Playfair put it, a preference is shown to the cotton manufacturers, who are alone exempted from contributing to the needs of the Indian Exchequer, while woollens from Bradford, iron from Stafford, hardware from Birmingham, and umbrellas from Glasgow are subject to the tariff. The exemption covers nearly the half of the total quantity of imports from abroad. There is no pretence whatever that such a huge exemption would even be dreamed of if the English cotton manufacturers were not in a position to control sixty-six votes in Parliament. The mover of the amendment very legitimately dwelt on the point that this huge injustice does not stand alone, and that there is a growing feeling that the interests of India are being subordinated to Lombard Street on the one hand and to Manchester on the other. It is quite true that through the influence of the former India has been made to feel the full effects of the value of silver without being allowed to deal with the situation as appears to be in her best interests, and now through dictation on the part of Manchester she is not allowed to find a way out of the financial difficulties thus arising by taxing herself in the way most convenient to herself. Sir Griffith Evans spoke the exact truth when he informed the Council that the announcement, that the cotton duties were not to be included in the tariff "because the Home Government are not prepared at present to sanction their inclusion," was received throughout the length and breadth of India with a storm of indignation. Mr. Lee-Warner, who never evades a difficulty, candidly admitted that the Indian vote—that is, the non-official vote, European and Native—was cast solidly in favour of the reimposition of the cotton duties. And he avowed that there is good reason for that unanimity. But, yielding to the *force majeure*, knowing that Great Britain is concerned in questions of tariff duties as well as India, that her voice is adverse and potent—it being admitted that her Majesty's Government could disallow any measure passed by the Viceregal Council—he did not think it prudent or statesmanlike to insist on a measure, which if passed would be rescinded in a few weeks. Under these circumstances he owned that he would support whatever measure the Government of India might introduce. It would be difficult to imagine John Hampden giving such reasonable and plausible reasons for submitting to the levy of Ship Money, in deference to her Majesty's Government, which was, as we all know, quite prepared to disallow any Act that might be passed by the legislature on that much heated question. But, then, it must be admitted that if Mr. Lee-Warner is not desirous of playing the role of Hampden on this occasion, the Viceregal Council, enlarged though it may be, is not the Long Parliament. Still there is room for protest; and the most effectual protest that could be made would be the amendment of the Tariff by a clause placing the cotton imports on the schedule of dutiable articles. It is open to doubt whether either a Liberal or a Conservative ministry would have cared to rescind such a clause in the face of the world. This course was not taken, and a maimed and quite inadequate Tariff Act has been passed, and is already in operation.

Is it then settled once for all that India is not to be financed in her own interests, but always with a side-look to the convenience of the British Treasury and British manufacturing interests? By no means. There is a potent public opinion in India, which when formulated will outweigh in the minds of the most timid Cabinet the votes of the Lancashire members, however shamelessly pertinacious they may be. We are not as those without hope. The Viceroy while agreeing with the description of individual responsibity as affecting members of Council in regard to such matters given by General Brackenbury, took care to inform the Council that the fullest information as to the course of public opinion in India on the subject of the import duties has been placed before her Majesty's Government. His Excellency vouches for the fact that the keenest interest is felt on this subject by all classes of the community and found expression in language which has not exceeded the limits of fair discussion. That expression of opinion has been fully considered by the Home Government, a fact which receives significant emphasis from the declaration which immediately followed:—"I am able further to state that, if after an interval sufficient to judge of the position as affected by the Tariff Act, the course of exchange and other circumstances there is no improvement, her Majesty's Government will be prepared to receive further representations on the subject." The scope of those further representations will be largely influenced by the unanimity and earnestness of the great public meetings convened in Bombay, and in every commercial and political centre of India, to remonstrate against the intolerable pretension that Indian interests are to be subordinated to the selfish exigencies of Manchester manufacturers who have the means of influencing Parliamentary votes in London. A promise was given in the House of Commons on Monday that a day should be set aside for the discussion of Indian finances shortly after Easter. It is to be hoped that by that time members of Parliament will be fully informed as to the strong resentment of all classes and creeds in India against a policy so detrimental to the interests of the Indian Empire as that of excluding cotton from the tariff duties.

THE newly-issued Report from the Central Provinces sums up the administrative measures of the past official year in a few words, though they are measures involving changes of the utmost importance. A new scheme for the Provincial Civil Service was published in February providing for the transfer to that service of one district headship, two posts of Assistant Commissioner, one Registrar, one Assistant to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and two Small Cause Court Judgeships, while the number of Extra-Assistant Commissionerships, excluding these appointments, was fixed at forty-four. The posts of Registrar and of Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner and the Small Cause Court Judgeships have already been transferred to the Provincial Service in accordance with this scheme, and the two posts of the Assistant Commissioner will be made over as soon as the prior claims of civilians now in the service have been met. One statutory civilian is still in charge of a district, it being held that his claim is prior to that of existing members of the Provincial Service. In order, however, that the men who are appointed to these offices shall be fully capable of discharging their duties, special qualifications for admission to the Provincial Service were prescribed when the scheme was published, and tahsildars, naik-tahsildars, and munsiffs were declared to belong to the Subordinate Civil Service, and recruited upon a new basis. During the year, also in the Central Provinces it is claimed that primary education was set upon a more promising path by the establishment, with the assistance of a Provincial grant to numerous aided schools. Another change noted in the year was the introduction of the system of local audit for the accounts of District Councils, Municipalities, and Court of Wards estates. Local self-government was extended to the zemindari areas of Chhattisgarh and Chanda. A new Public Works Division was established. The Superior Police Staff was strengthened by the appointment of two new Assistant District Superintendents and Court Inspectors were appointed to every district, and the substitution of provincial for private police was carried to completion in the zemindaries of Chhattisgarh.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN (when the mail left) had decided to ask what some persons might be excused for considering a gratuitous and ungracious question. He was to inquire of Mr. George Russell whether Lord Kimberley has observed in the Indian Press that out of Rs. 80,000 required for the Lansdowne statue Rs. 60,000 have been obtained from thirty-five Indian Princes and Chiefs, including minors Sir William is also curious to know—and here comes the sting or animus of the question—whether his Lordship has information to show that in accordance with the standing orders on the subject all political officers have refrained from bringing any pressure to bear upon those Princes and Chiefs in order to obtain the subscriptions. But after Sir Mark Stewart's action the other day in raking up an old story respecting one of the strongest of the ex-Viceroy's native opponents, it cannot be said that the bad taste is confined entirely to the Parliamentary supporters of the "National Congress." Sir W. Wedderburn is also espousing the cause of the aggrieved tobacco retailers of Bombay, to which we called attention some time ago. He wants to know—and has drafted a question on the subject whether the attention of Mr. Russell's chief has been drawn to a petition, dated 30th November last, from the traders referred to, in which they complain to the Bombay Government that persons charged with offences against the rules and regulations issued under the Tobacco Act IV. of 1857 are tried by officers of the Customs Department; that the petitioners are refused copies of the rules and regulations under which they are tried; that these trials are not held in public; and that the persons accused are not allowed to be represented by their legal advisers; and whether Lord Kimberley will direct that copies of the said rules and regulations be supplied to petitioners, and will advise the Bombay Government to amend the Act of 1857 so that offences under it may be tried by the ordinary tribunals under the usual sanctions."

MR. J. A. BAINES, C.S.I., is certainly a model of industry to his brother civilians. No sooner had he finished his laborious work as Census Commissioner, and written his voluminous report than he set about preparing the blue-book that the India Office periodically presents to Parliament on the moral and material progress of India. In addition to all this work he has prepared several elaborate papers for some of our learned societies, besides delivering sundry lectures. He is still in request as a reader of papers. The Royal Statistical Society have persuaded him to deal in April with the question of education in India, and in the same month he is to make a contribution to the Royal Asiatic Society on "Caste." It is clear, observes our London correspondent, that the Indian climate leaves some people plenty of energy for use when they return to England. Anglo-Indians may in another respect take a leaf out of Mr. Baines's book. We complain, and too often, with justice that stay-at-home Englishmen know little or nothing about India, and yet hardly ever take advantage of the opportunities that are afforded in London of trying to remove some of the prevailing ignorance.

TEETOTALISM like misery and politics make a man acquainted with strange bedfellows. It is not every day that we are privileged to see the spectacle of Lord Roberts and Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., pursuing the same objects; at any rate by the same means. These old antagonists met on the same platform at Chelsea Barracks a few evenings ago under the banner of the Army Temperance Association. Lord Roberts's prediction that in time the great majority of our soldiers will become total abstainers is no doubt satisfactory from one point of view, but there are some old fashioned persons who do not regard with unalloyed satisfaction the prospect of our having a teetotal army. This is we are quite aware a delicate question, and we will not attempt to say whether Tommy Atkins as a "good young man" is likely to fight with the same verve as well the typical private of the present day. "The qualities that go to make a useful soldier in active service are not," we are reminded, "those that generally accompany the various forms of self-denial." That may be true, but Lord Roberts knew what he was talking about; and even in India our forces are not always on active service.

THE Oceana, with the outward English mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden, at 2 p.m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 4 a.m., on Saturday next.

FOR the purpose of considering the provision of Mr. Westland's Tariff Act a meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. The President, the Hon. Mr. MacDonnell, submitted a resolution, which had been drawn up by the committee to the following effect:—"That this Chamber understanding that the exemption of cotton goods and yarns from import duty has been forced upon the Government of India by the Home Government, is of opinion that the Government of India should not make this exemption a reason for curtailing expenditure in public works or for enforcing economies which would impair the efficiency of the administration, and that if Government hereafter find it necessary to raise further revenue by taxation the revenue should in the first instance be raised by import duties on cotton goods and yarns, framed on such a basis as to be non-protective." In the course of the discussion which followed Mr. George Cotton expressed an opinion that the proposal did not go far enough in the direction of protesting against the exclusion of cotton goods from the schedule, a view which was strongly supported by Mr. Gilbert and other speakers. Mr. C. H. B. Forbes moved as an amendment protesting against the exemption of cotton imports from tariff dues. Mr. Cotton was averse to any proposals which would render the decision of the Chamber other than unanimous. In order not to divide the Chamber, the chairman thereupon adopted a suggestion made by Mr. Cotton, and accepted the amendment as a rider to the resolution, which was then unanimously carried.

A DIFFERENCE of opinion having arisen between the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade in disposing of an appeal in the case of Imperatrix vs. Abdul Gani walad Bandiali and Mahomed Shafi walad Kayam, the Court, under Section 429 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, has directed that the case be laid before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley with the opinions of the differing judges. The accused in the case appealed from a decision of Mr. A. H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, in February last, convicted them of the murder of Fatma, daughter of Babun, and sentenced them to death. As regarded the second accused, their Lordships were in accord, and reversed his conviction of murder and the sentence of death passed upon him by the Sessions Judge. As to the case of the first accused, Mr. Justice Ranade was of opinion that the facts disclosed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, while in Mr. Justice Jardine's view of the facts, the conviction for murder recorded by the Sessions Judge was right. The Court reversed the sentence of death passed upon the second accused, dismissing his appeal so far as regarded his conviction of, and the sentence passed upon him for causing grievous hurt. As regarded the first accused, the matter has been referred for the opinion of Mr. Justice Bayley.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER MARATHON, under the command of Captain Maconochie, sailed on Monday evening, for Aden.

NOMINATIONS for the seat in the Municipal Corporation, rendered vacant by Mr. Grattan Geary, resigned, were received by the Municipal Commissioner till 5 p. m. yesterday. The following were the nominations:—Dr. Dinshaw Bomonji Pestonji Master was proposed by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji and seconded by Dr. Lisboa. The same gentleman was proposed by Dr. Temoolji Bhicaji Nariman and seconded by Dr. Cowasji Pestonji. As Dr. Dinshaw was the only candidate in the field, he is duly elected as a member of the Corporation in the place of Mr. Grattan Geary, resigned.

MR. SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATELL will preside at the public meeting, to be held in the Town Hall this afternoon, under the auspices of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association to protest against the exclusion of Manchester cotton goods and yarns from the Tariff Bill recently passed by the Government of India.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 3rd March, 1894, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 81,784, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,27,668, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 10,500, making altogether Rs. 2,19,952, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 261-13-7. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs 2,15,030-13-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 258-15-10.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Mr. Gladstone is at present staying at Brighton.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The House of Lords have voted the adddress in reply to the speech from the Throne. In the debate, which took place, Lord Rosebery said that Egypt was at present peaceful, but in view of recent events there the vigilant supervision of Great Britain was necessary for some time to come.

In the Commons Sir W. V. Harcourt promised a discussion on Indian finance at an early date after Easter.

THE LORDS AND HOME RULE.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Salisbury urged the Government to take the verdict of the people on Home Rule immediately as delay would be disastrous both to England and Ireland.

Lord Rosebery said the Government were prepared to appeal to the Country on the question of Home Rule when the time was ripe, but would not concede the right of the Lords to force a dissolution.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A memorial from the London Chamber of Commerce urges the Government to arrange for the resumption of the Brussels Silver Conference, hoping that further discussion and the light of recent events may result in a plan for remedying the evil which has dislocated the business of the entire East.

THE BRAZILIAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the insurgent Admiral De Gama has gone on board the Portuguese corvette there and intimated his readiness to surrender to Marshal Peixoto with his officers if protection is guaranteed to them.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH IN THE LORDS.

Lord Rosebery, in his speech in the Lords last night, further said that he concurred with Lord Salisbury that before Parliament concedes Home Rule to Ireland England will have to be convinced of its justice.

Regarding Siam, his lordship said, that the acute phase was now over. Government were, he said, alive to the fact that the commerce of Siam is almost wholly British.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

AUSTRIAN HONOURS FOR TWO INDIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

Dr. W. King, Director, and Mr. C. L. Griesbach, C.I.E., of the Geological Survey of India, have been presented by the Emperor of Austria with special gold medals bearing the imperial crest and motto as a mark of appreciation of their services in connection with the expedition sent out to the Central Himalayas a year ago by the Vienna Academy of Science, and their scientific relations with the Austrian Geological Survey.

HAKA AS A HEAD-QUARTER OF A BURMA REGIMENT.

The *Pioneer* hopes that there is no foundation for the rumour which reaches it from Burma that it is in contemplation to do away with Haka as a head-quarter of a Burma regiment.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

The charges of defamation and intimidation, with intent to extort money, preferred by Mr. F. E. G. Mathews, of Naini Tal, against Mr. M. Macauliffe, late of the Punjab Civil Service, will come on for hearing before Mr. L. H. Turner at Naini Tal, on the 27th instant.

MILITARY EDUCATION TO JAPANESE OFFICERS.

Two Japanese officers who have been sent to India to gain military experience, have arrived in Calcutta.

A LADY DOCTOR FOR KABUL,

Miss Hamilton, in charge of Lady Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, will proceed to Kabul, to practice there at the special request of the Amir.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. Vincent, now on deputation at Perak, in connection with the local irrigation projects, will probably proceed home on three months' leave, when he has sent on his report next month to the Straits Government.

Mr. Wright, Opium Agent at Ghazipur, goes on leave; his place will be taken by Mr. F. Baker; Mr. H. Hopkins officiating for Mr. Baker as Collector at Mainpuri, and Mr. B. Lindsay going to Dehra Dun as Judge of the Small Causes Court.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer Durand will not be struck off the Indian Civil Service list at once as he has still to serve some time for his pension. An official intimation of Sir Mortimer Durand's appointment to the Teheran Embassy has not yet reached H. E. the Viceroy, so no steps have yet been taken for filling the post of Secretary to the Foreign Department, in which Mr. Cunningham is now officiating.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 12.

The Clan steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

ADEN, MARCH 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dilwara left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 13.

The Shanghai (extra) left here this morning.

The Japan Line steamer Azamore left Singapore for Hongkong to-day.

The Italian steamer Singapore, Captain O. Canepa, left Aden, for Bombay, on the 12th inst., at 6 p.m.

COLOMBO, MARCH 13.

Mail steamer Rosetta, from China, arrived.

Mail steamer Ballaarat, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollers	3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99 7/8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	27 3/8

THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO THE ABOR COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

The column operating in the Abor country will return to Sadiya by the Debong route as the Sissiri river is found to be unfordable. It has now transpired that the Bordak massacre was not caused by the guard quarelling with the coolies, but was due to the treachery of the Membo and Padu villagers whose false professions of friendship had been accepted. The only casualties in the late operation has been that Lieutenant East and four sepoys were wounded and two Khasia coolies killed. Lieutenant East who was hit in the hand by an arrow is doing well. The story of the slaughter of a British officer and thirty men has proved to be absolutely untrue.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

A Frenchman, named Albert Violette, committed suicide last night by swallowing opium. He was a resident of Bentinck Street, and leaves a wife and children. He had been long out of employment.

MR. SCHILLER'S RETIREMENT.

A dinner will be given to-morrow night, at the Royal Exchange, to Mr. Ferdinand Schiller, prior to his retirement.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 13.

A gang of dacoits, about forty strong, armed with dabs and guns, attacked the Changu police post, on Saturday evening, and succeeded in carrying off twenty-one guns and sixty rounds of ammunition. They were attacked and driven off by a military police patrol. Two policemen and a child were killed, and the barracks destroyed.

FAREWELL DINNER TO GENERAL WOLSELEY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MARCH 11.

A FAREWELL dinner was given on the 9th inst. by the Staff and Departmental Officers stationed at Belgaum to Major-Genl. Sir George Wolseley, K.C.B., who is shortly, to every one's great regret, leaving his command, having fininished his present term of service in India. The dinner was held at the Club, which was arranged in gala dress for the occasion, the reading-room being turned into a pretty decorated drawing-room in a manner which reflected much credit on the hostesses Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Minchin, and Mrs. Cockerell. The hosts of the occasion were Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Brown, Major and Mrs. Hart, Major Western, Captain and Mrs. Minchin, Surgn-Capt. and Mrs. Cockerell, Surg-Capt. and Mrs. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Macintosh, Capt. Burton, and Surg.-Capt. Austin, while to meet the guest of the evening were asked Mr., Mrs., and Miss Macpherson, Col. Morrison, Major and Mrs. Drury Shaw, Major and Mrs. Burton, Capt. Jones, and Capt. and Mrs. Prichard. The dinner which was all that could be desired was enlivened by the splendid band of the Royal Scots most kindly lent by Col. Morrison and the Officers of that distinguished Corps which played an excellent selection of music varied by glee singing which was all the more appreciated as being unexpected and novel, the regiment only having arrived here about a week ago. After the health of her Majesty had been drunk the twelve magnificent pipers of the regiment marched round the table, and delighted the company with the inspiriting strains of reels and strathspeys. Their cessation was the signal for Colonel Brown to rise, who in an eloquent speech proposed Sir G. Wolseley's health, referring to his distinguished services in Egypt, Afghanistan, Burma, and wherever else honour was to be gained and hard work performed, and expressing the deep regret that was felt by all ranks under his command and by all persons, civil as well as military, at his approaching departure, and finally expressing the hope that we might welcome Sir George back again in India in a more exalted sphere. This toast was drunk with musical honors, the band playing "He's a jolly good fellow" and "Auld Lang Syne" which were most heartily sung by those present. Sir George in reply, spoke as follows:—

Colonel Brown, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I cannot define the mingled feelings with which I rise to thank you for the kind and flattering manner in which you have proposed and drunk my health. I have served in many stations in India, but I can truthfully assure you I have never previously felt so sad at leaving one as I do now at quitting Belgaum. Doubtless that sadness is in a measure due to the possible if not probable contingency that my departure hence may mean—the end of my military career—but I am also keenly sensible of the fact that I am parting from a lot of dear friends, friends, whom I really believe regret my departure from amongst them almost as much as I deplore my having to leave them. I will not dwell upon this gloomy phase of the sumptuous repast to which I have been entertained. Let us trust many if not all may soon meet again in some jollier place than even Belgaum if that be possible, and meanwhile let me lay that most flattering unction to our souls, that the sea is still as full as ever of fish of the rarest sort. Regarding your very flattering reference to the little I have been able to do towards entertaining you, I assure you I feel sadly disappointed with my shortcomings in that respect. I came here with great ideas of numerous little dances, and other friendly gatherings, but alas! I have had to cut my social garments in accordance with my ever-shrinking pennyless-cloth, and the bright hopes I entertained have been cruelly blighted by that financial bugbear "the vanishing rupee." I desire to take this opportunity to thank you, gentlemen, who frequent those "*odious*" "*unsociable*" rooms devoted to billiards and cards, for the patient leniency with which you have borne the delays caused by my bad play, and to thank you for the ever-gracious manner in which you have received me, an old useless drone into your hive, and I wish to explain that my only reason, for never joining in your little game is because as a soldier I felt I should never show "the white feather." I again thank you for your kind reception and drink continual prosperity to Belgaum. (Applause.)

The Royal Scots Band programme was as follows:—

Overture	Bohemian Girl.
Lancers	Top of the Morning.
Selection	Scott's Medley.
Quadrille	Nursery Rhymes.
Valse	Chinese Lanterns.
Piece	Naval Patrol.
Valse	Santiago.
Bolero	Old Madrid.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN LADY.

LAST evening a fatal accident of a very shocking nature occurred at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Company's shop. At half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Edwin Fido, engineer in the Coorla Mill, accompanied by Mrs. Fido, was driving in a dog-cart along Parel Road, and when the carriage arrived opposite Messrs. Phillips and Company's shop, Byculla, the off-wheel of the dog-cart got into the groove of the tram rails. Mr. Fido who was driving the carriage himself, tried to get the wheel out of the groove by pulling one of the reins on one side, the animal at once turned and suddenly tripped. This gave a tremendous jerk to the occupants of the carriage, Mr. Fido being thrown on the left side and Mrs. Fido on the right. Mr. Fido escaped with slight injuries, but the lady, who was only twenty-three years old, was rendered unconscious by the fall. She was at once picked up and conveyed to Messrs. Phillips and Company's dispensary, where Drs. Gallagher, George, and Taveria attended her, and did all they could, but she never recovered consciousness and died within an hour. Her body was then conveyed by order of the coroner to the house of her father, Mr. Shore, mill inspector, at DeLisle Road, where an inquest will be held this morning by the coroner.

A RECENT proclamation by the Governor of the Province of Kiangsi reminds native converts to Christianity that they are still Chinese subjects, and, on the other hand, non-converts are exhorted to consider the former still as brethren, and to put aside further doubt and suspicion about them. But while this is so, converts are warned against relying, because of their entrance into a foreign faith, too much on foreign protection; for in that case they will be punished with the utmost rigour.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

BALL GAMES.

BALL games constitute the majority of our outdoor pasttimes, and in this sentence I use the word pastimes as separate and distinct from sports. Both sports and pastimes should have the same object in view—to pass the time away pleasantly, to refresh the jaded brain and restore the weary frame—but either by force of custom or by reason of derivation—it matters little which—the word sport is more associated with amusements provided by animated nature, and the word pastime is generally used in connection with inanimate objects and pursuits. For instance, one would not think of speaking of either lacrosse, hockey, or polo as sports. Strictly they are pure pastimes, for at these healthy recreations men neither pursue nor kill that which is alive. They are wholly and solely concerned with the chase of a ball, which brings me back to my proemial observation that ball games constitute the majority of our outdoor pastimes. I purpose to write you this week concerning lacrosse, hockey, and polo, which have obtained a certain vogue in different countries and in certain strata of society. Lacrosse, hockey, polo, golf, croquet, baseball, rounders, the various forms of tennis, cricket, billiards, and bagatelle, are all intimately related, A scientist would say that they belong to the same genus or family, for their differences are entirely matters of detail. They are all concerned with the ball, and with giving the ball motion, billiards and bagatelle being merely an indoor or table form of the outdoor or field games. But the ball is the main object common to these recreations.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BALL.

In selecting the ball as a favourite instrument for play mankind is but copying Nature. The earth itself is round, and other planets apparently have the same shape. Roundness and rotundity are generally characteristic of the fruits of the universe. John Ruskin puts it better than I can ever presume to do when he declares that apples are round, cheeks are round, and curls are round. In his "Elements of Drawing" he remarks that the works of God generally are round; the works of man are generall flat, sometimes very flat. That incisive generalisation suffices for me. The human being who made the first ball for mankind to amuse itself with was copying the Divine Architect either consciously or unconsciously. Savage races may possibly have kicked old skulls about because they rolled so easily, and rolling gives the idea of motion, which to the untutored mind is one of the first symptoms of life. Hence I say that the original inventors of the ball copied Nature, and in copying Nature saw: rough realisation of life from the motion of the ball—which was a source of amusement. You may think this idea absurd and far-fetched. Well, of 'tis a poor idea 'tis mine own, and the best I can evolve.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BALL GAMES.

The Greek historian, Herodotus, ascribes the invention of the ball to the Lydians—the first people who held public sports or athletic festivals, and later writers have attributed the distinction to a female named Anagalla, a native of Corcyra, who having made a ball for the purposes of amusement presented it to Nausica, the daughter of Alcinous, King of Phœacia, and taught her how to use it. Thus old father Homer speaks of the Princess of Corcyra with her ladies-in-waiting playing handball. He says:—

> "O'er the green mead the sporting virgins play,
> Their shining veils unbound, along the skies,
> Tost and retost, the ball incessant flies.

At least this is Pope's translation of the lines in the fifth book of the Odyssey. Primarily no doubt it was the custom to hit the ball with the hand. Then a glove was introduced to protect that member. Next the glove was padded, and afterwards the hand was bound with cords and tendons. Lastly it was deemed well to strike the ball with a stick, a club, or a piece of wood fashioned in particular shapes—no doubt because with more leverage greater power was obtained and the ball was driven both further and faster. Here is the orign of most of the games I have mentioned. All our modern laws, improvements, and changes are but variations of the main idea and codes to increase interest in the diversion. In rounders the ball used to be struck with the hand when I was a boy. I don't know whether that is so still, for of the modern revival of rounders I know nothing. In the various forms of tennis the racquet is an artificial reproduction of the arm and the hand bound with cords and tendons. In baseball a straight club is employed to hit the ball, and in cricket we have a bat, although once upon a time the bats hooked or croooked at the end. Hooked and crooked sticks are now common to hockey and golf, while the nallet or enlarged hammer finds scope in polo and croquet the latter being a revised version of the old game of pall-mall. The crosse used in lacrosse, is I take it an extension of the rocquet. Thus do I trace a relationship between all these games. Their common origin is very elear.

THE BALL IN EARLY ENGLAND.

IT is altogether uncertain, says Strutt, when the ball was introduced in to England. In a fourteenth century manuscript, to be seen in Trinity College, Oxford, the writer speaking of St., Cuthbert, the Scotch monk, declares that when he was young "nepleyde atte balla with the children that his fellows were" but the venerable Bede in his life of the Saint makes no mention of ball play. It is, however, certain that "balle-play." was general in England even in Anglo-Saxon times, and it formed a most conspicuous part in the amusements of succeeding centuries. Hand-ball was popular with both sexes; tennis and fives were a fashion; and baloon-ball, stool-ball, foot-ball, camp-ball, hurling, golf, cambuc, bandy-ball, stow ball, pall-mall, ring-ball, club-ball, cricket, trap-ball, and northern spell, are a few varieties of the ball games of olden times. Some have survived, some are dead, and some live changed forms. There has at least been a transmigration of the spirits of many games through the roll of centuries.

THE PROTOTYPE TO LACROSSE.

And in one of these old games I think I trace the forerunner of lacrosse, which is now generally spoken of a Canadian game introduced into England. The object of lacrosee is similar to football—namely to force ball between a pair of goalposts, only the conditions are different. The ball is smallir, the goal space is smaller, the players are more numesous, and their work is done by the aid of a crosse which is an enlarged racquet, with the difference that the cords of the crosse are more loosely laced so that a slight hollow is formed with the aid of the wooden edge. If I might employ a questionable comparison I should say that a crosse would make a very bad and very shallow landing-net for an angler. With this crosse the players pick up the ball carry it, pass it to one another, and endeavour to force it through the goal. It is a rare good game. I have taken the trouble to roughly describe lacrosse because there are thousands of people who have never had the pleasure of witnessing an exposition of it. Strutt, in his account of hurling, says:—"About the year 1775, the hurling to the goals was frequently played by parties of Irishmen, in the fields at the back of the British Museum, hut they used a kind of a bat to take up the ball and to strike it from them, this instrument was flat on both sides, and broad and curving at the lower end. I have been greatly amused to see with what facility those who were skilful in the pastime would catch up the ball upon the bat, and often run with it for a considerable time, tossing it occasionally from the bat and recovering it again, till such time as they found a proper opportunity of driving it back amongst their companions, who generally followed and were ready to receive it. . . . The bat for hurling was known and probably used in England more than two centuries ago, for it is mentioned in a book published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is there called a 'clubbe' of 'hurle-batte.'" And hurl-bat would be a good name to-day for that which we call a crosse. This is a French word, and the latter-day name of hurling—lacrosse—is no doubt a term invented by the French Canadians. At least that is the inference I have the presumption to draw. Surely anyone can recognise the prototype of lacrosse in the old hurling without the modern hybrid terms such as point, first home, cover point, second home, third man third home centre, and goalkeeper which suggest a mixture of cricket, baseball, and football.

LACROSSE.

Lacrosse is a very interesting and a very excellent game. It may never be so popular in England as in Canada because cricket and football have monopolised public favour. Another reason why it will never be so pleasing to the multitude is the comparative smallness of the ball, which, in my opinion prevents many people from following it closely. There is seldom any mistaken notion as to where a football is, or as to the whereabouts of a cricket ball in such a well ordered field and well-arranged game, but with lacrosse the players see more of the object-ball than the spectators, which is bad for the latter. Speed and strength, of course, play no unimportant part in the game, but lacrosse is primarily a matter of skill with the crosse and the ball. The great fundamental tactic is to get the ball upon the crosse and next to learn what to do with it when it is there. This, however, is not a treatise on lacrosse. I merely want to show that it is a healthy game of skill, in which fleetness of foot and physical strength play their part, but are still subordinate to science. Personally I shall never forget the visit to England some eleven years ago of a repiesentative Canadian lacrosse team and a combination of Indians, from the backwoods, who played a series exhibitien matches. The picking up, catching passing, running, and throwing of these teams were a revelation. I shall always remember the splenid phisique of the Canadians—especially of one who was, I think, named Mackenzie—a veritable Hercules, and the litte, sinuous, dark forms of the Indians, who were directed by a picturesque and remarkable personality. He was an Indian Chief with some such euphonious name as Eagle-Eyes or Sitting Bill, and he acted as a field captain. He did not play himself, but directed the movements of the team. In full feather and war paint he was a sight for the "gods," and never will this jovial Indian fade from my memory. The best crosses are said to be made in the dominion of Canada, and such names as the Kaugnawaugha crosses suggest Indian manufacture. Indeed the Canadian crosse use to be manufactured solely by the Indians, if it is not now, and they met moderan requirements by the aid of pilable second-growth hickory and rough twisted hide. The English substituted clock-gut for hide, and thereby improved the instrument. And it is wonderful what tood players can do with a good crosse. It does astonish those who know not lacrosse to see the protracted arrial flights of the ball. Lacrosse, like most games at which rational men play, has its spice of danger. I have known a young man killed by a blow in the stomach from a lacrosse ball in England, although the Canadian balls are smaller, harder, and therefore more dangerous than those used in this country. But on the whole I think lacrosse an excellent pastime, for it brings all the muscles of the body into play. It has had a certain vogue in England—among the better classes chiefly—for some time now. Indeed, there was an international match so far back as 1875, and in 1877 the Prince of Wales watched England and Scotland at Hurlingham.

THE REVIVAL OF HOCKEY.

Hockey stricks me as a game which will yet make headway. It is now very much in the same position as cricket in the early sixties. County matches have been played for some years, but the list is growing, and I heard only the other day that Yorkshire is now starting a county club. I think it hardly necessary to explain what hockey is. When we were boyes we played hockey either on the ice or on the turf, and with rude sticks and in a haphazard sort of way we drove a ball or a pice of wood about in contrary directions. Bandy-ball was probably the prototype of hockey, which, however, is now played under very strict Association rules. As far as possible the element of danger has been eliminated from hockey, but that there is danger cannot be denied, because during the present season in the course of a small match between Teddington and Ealing, Mr. R. T. Witt was struck over the heart by the ball and died soon after. This is the only instance I know of death at hockey, but the formidable heavy driving sticks now used, and the pace at which a ball can be sent must constitute a source of danger. Even now I see that hockey specialists are discussing the best means of minimising the danger arising from a corner-hit, which corresponds to a corner kick at football. Still the game is yet its infancy, and the Hockey Association seems ever anxious to consider amendments. In modern hockey the game is very much like Association football with one or two touches of the Rugby code thrown in just for the sake of variety. As Mr. Frank S. Cresswell has written on the subject:—Anybody can take up hockey who has been accustomed to cricket, football, lawn tennis or any game requiring activity and accuracy. It combines the accuracy of eye required in cricket with the endurance and pluck necessary in football. . . . As in football coolness and decision in the back players is as much wanted as endurance, pluck, and a dogged perseverance is in the forward players." It is a thoroughly English game, and like lacrosse is good for both arms and legs. Hockey is becoming very general, and a higher standard of play is observed all round, although the "cracks" of hockey belong to the South. There are no such clubs in England as Wimbledon and Molesey. Molesey have only suffered one reverse during the last four years, and that by Wimbledon. Neither has sustained an overthrow this season, and when they meet to-day (Saturday) there is sure to be a battle royal.

RECRUITS FOR HOCKY.

Hockey is gaining recruits from other games, and the character of those who take it up prove that this recreation cannot be without considerable charm. Now Hampstead has the help of the famous A. E. Stoddart, who bids fair to obtain the high honours at hockey which he has already so worthily gained at cricket and football. Although this is his first season Stoddart has already played for Middlesex, but he is hardly likely to be seen in the field next winter as he has promised to take a cricket team, mostly amateurs, to Australia. Another well-known cricketer and footballer who has sworn allegiance to hockey is Stanley Christopherson, of Blackheath, who regularly play with Winbledon—and did so on their recent Northern tour. Stanley Christopherson has been known to score as many as seven goals by his own stick in one match. The Christophersons are a wanderful family. They used to be able to not a critket team in the field—eleven Christophersons, mostly brothers. Of course, Stanley, to whom I have been alluding is the gentleman who was a fast bowler for Kent. T. Whittaker who has played for Lancashire at the Rugby game; W. N. Fletcher, of Cheshire; and many other well known footballers are adopting hockey. Clubs are springing like mushrooms all over England and Ireland, and now that professionalism obtains so much in Association football, and even covertly in Rugby, I should not be surprised at the more leisured classes cultivating hockey assiduously, for it is quite as invigorating a pastime as the great winter game.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF POLO.

In India it is a great sport for both British and native regiments, and in England at the present time there are over 30 good clubs. Sussex has probably the best county record, but Middlesex, Essex, Derbyshire, Kent, Hants, Yorks, Herts, and Monmuthshire can all raise more or less powerful sides. The Badminton volume on "Riding and Polo" gives very much interesting information on this game. In the section devoted to polo, Mr. Moray Brown contends that it combines all the lessons of our other popular pastimes, and that none fifts a man more for the sterner joys of war or enables him better to bear his part in the battle of life. It enjoins pluck, endurance, discipline, good temper, calmness, decision, self-control, and there is, to boot no finer school in which to acquire the art of riding. So much for three modern revivals of ancient games which have a strong family likeness, and in the main principle of goal-getting are analogous to football.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th February, 1894, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1893 of 101,307 maunds and an increase of Rs. 36,312 in the earnings.

IT is stated that several captains of British vessels at Rio de Janeiro, having failed to get protection from the English naval commanders, applied with success to the American Admiral. Some of the British sailors who landed under the guardianship of the United States trampled the Union Jack under foot.

THE NEW IMPORT DUTIES AND THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PROTEST AGAINST THE EXCLUSION OF COTTON GOODS FROM DUTY.

A MEETING of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the Tariff Bill introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council by Mr Westland.

The Hon. Mr. MacDonnell, Chairman of the Chamber, presided, and the members present included:—Mr. C. Turner, (B. I. S. N. Co.), E. Schoen, (Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co.), Mr. G. W. Roughton, (Messrs. Roughton and Ryrne), G. Cotton, (Messrs. Greaves). Cotton and Co.), Mr. J. A. Shepherd, (Messrs. Shepherd and Co.), Mr. I. O'Callaghan, (B. B. & B. I. Railway), Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, (Messrs. Lyon and Co.), Mr. A. Abercrombie, Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co.), Mr. J. W. Brown, (Messrs. C Macdonald and Co.), C. Douglas and Mr. F. C. Macrae, (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), Mr. F. W. Shaw, (Messrs. Fleming, Shaw and Co.), Mr. W. G. Mayhew (Messrs. Sir Charles Ferbes and Co.), Mr. C. Barboro, (Rubattino S. N. Co.), Mr. G. Prier de Saone, (Messrs. Prier de Saone and Co.), Mr. L. Aeppli, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers), Mr. A. F. Simpson, (The Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Limited), Mr. R. Gilbert, (Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani), Mr. J. Humphrey, (Messrs. Latham and Co.), Mr. T. W. Cuffe, (Messrs. King, King and Co.), Mr. E.F. Allum, (Messrs, Aldridge Salmon and Co.), Mr. Vizbucandas Atmaram, (Messrs. Narondas Rajaram and Co.), F. Graham, Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.), Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Mr. D. H. Glade, (Messrs. Glade and Co.), Mr. B. Nicholson and Mr. F. M. Flower, (Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.), Mr. G. H. Townsend, (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation). The Hon'ble W. T. O'Brien, (Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co.), Mr. M. Ostermayer, (Messrs. Ostermyer and Co.); The Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., (The Bombay Dyeing Manufacturing Company, Limited), Mr. J. Tintner, (Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co), Mr. E. H. Elsworthy (Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas), Mr. F. A. Reddle and Mr. H. E. E. Procter (Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.), Mr. J. Fairclough (Messrs. Finlay Muir, and Co.), Mr. W. Thacker and Mr. D. Morris (Messrs. Sauquet and Co.), Mr. B. J. Rustomjee (Messrs. H. J. Rustomjee and Co.), Mr. J. Stiven (Chartered Bank of India Australia and China). Mr. J. Branderburg (Messrs. E. Spinner and Co.), Mr. C. H. B. Forbes (Messrs. C, H. B. Forbes and Co.), and Mr. John Marshall, secretary.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BILL.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The hon. chairman, in opening the proceedings, said: Gentlemen,—We are met here to-day to discuss the new Tariff Act and the fiscal policy of the Government. It will, perhaps, be convenient if I state at once what action your committee took with regard to the Tariff Bill. At the request of Government, we examined the schedule valuations of the various articles subject to duty, and informed Government that, so far as we could see in the short time allowed us for sending in our reply, the valuations seemed to us fair on the whole. In future I presume the same procedure will be followed as in former years; time will be allowed for a thorough examination of the tariff, and the revision will be referred to a special subcommittee of the Chamber. Last Saturday morning I telegraphed to Government in accordance with your replies to the committee's circular that the members of the Chamber were practically unanimous in thinking that cotton goods and yarn should not be exempted from import duty. Beyond calling this meeting we have done nothing further. And now to come to the question before us. The Tariff Act is now in force, and leaving out of consideration the question of duty in cotton goods and yarn, I think most of us will admit that there is little to be said against the Act as a whole the duty is moderate, and it falls more or less on all classes of the people. Coals and machinery are free, and the reduction of the duty on iron and steel from five to one per cent. greatly improve the measure. On the principle applied to iron and steel, the duty on alizarine and aniline should be reduced to 1 per cent. otherwise the dyer in India is unfairly handicapped in competition with Europe, and I daresay there are other cases of a similar character which will no doubt be duly represented to Government by those interested. The Act, however, has been strongly condemned by public opinion in this country, because it exempts cotton goods and yarn from import duty, and it is clear that their exemption has been forced upon the Government of India by the Home Government. We do not know whether it is intended by the Home authorities that the exemptions should be permanent or not; you, at all events, are practically unanimous in thinking that it should not be permanent, and your committee wish to urge upon Government, at once that if hereafter it is found necessary to raise further revenue by taxation, the required revenue should in the first intance be raised as far as possible by an import duty of a non-protective charactor on cotton goods and yarn. Whether the duty should be on the finer qualities only, or on all qualities with a countervailing excise on Indian manufactures is a detail that can be settled hereafter; it seems sufficient to state in the meantime that it should not be a protective duty. Your committee would most strongly protest against Government increasing the income-tax or the present import duties while leaving cotton goods untouched. Further, there is a widespread feeling that the finances of India will be crippled to such an extent this year by the exemption of cotton goods from duty as to force Government to have recourse to economies in their expenditure which may injuriously affect the country; your committee are unanimously of opinion that the Chamber should record its emphatic protest against the experiment of such economies. They have formulated their views on the following resolution, which I now beg to move without further remark:—

"That this Chamber understanding that the exemption of cotton goods and yarns from import duty has been forced upon the Government of India by the Home Government, is of opinion that the Government of India should not make this exemption a reason for curtailing expenditure in public works or for enforcing economies which would impair the efficiency of the administration, and that if Government hereafter find it necessary to raise further revenue by taxation the revenue should in the first instance be raised by import duties on cotton goods and yarns framed on such a basis as to be non-protective."

Mr. Abercrombie, in seconding the resolution, said that he attached some importance to the concluding words pointing out that the duty should be so framed as to be non-protective. He trusted that there would be no antagonistic feeling raised between the home and local producers of the same species of articles that were made here and at home, and said that if taxation became necessary upon home goods it should be levied in such a way as to preserve the present status.

Mr. Isaac O'Callaghan said: After what has fallen from the proposer of the resolution now before the Chamber I have little to add. The members are fully aware without my need as a railway man to tell them how important it is for the trade of India and the growth of the general prosperity of the country that there should not be an abrupt check put upon the construction of railway extensions. In this matter the interests of the mercantile body, of the railway administrations, and of the committee at large are identical, and it would be a grave misfortune if the present financial embarrassment of the Government were made the occasion for curtailing normal expenditure on public works.

THE UNDESIRABLE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. C. Douglas said: I think that in recording our objection to the exclusion of cotton goods from the tariff we shall not only be expressing our own sense of its injustice but shall to a certain extent—I may say to a great extent—be backing up the Government of India in the policy they would wish to follow if they could. I think this legislation may be referred to as one of the most exceptional and extraordinary cases in which a great measure has been passed affecting the interests of many millions of people, and yet in the Council which passed that Bill there was not one man found who attempted to justify the action. Some of them stated that the Imperial Government forced the measure upon them and others implied that being Government servants they must follow the action of the Government. I believe the Government of Bombay as well as the Government of India recognise the fact that the rule in this country should be for the benefit of India. That principle seemed from what we have heard to have been recognised on the India Council at home, but the members of that Council were unfortunately over-ruled, and now instead of the Government here being for the benefit of India, it is Government of India for the benefit of Manchester. The exemption from the schedule of Manchester goods is a gross injustice to the people of this country. I therefore hope the Chamber will unanimously condemn this exclusion.

Mr. George Cotton said: The only thing about this resolution to which I take exception is that we do not sufficiently protest against the exclusion of cotton good from the Tariffs Act. I should not care to move an amendment to the chairman's proposal because to do so would not be in conformity with the traditions of this Chamber. At the same time I do not think the resolution sufficiently meets the views of the majority of the members of this Chamber, in their strong opposition to the exclusion of cotton goods from the tariff. Our imports amount annually to something like 66 crores of rupees, of which 28 or 29 crores are cotton yarns and piece-goods. Import duty could be levied on them at much less expense, trouble, and disappointment than on many other articles in the Tariff Bill, and yet the resolution enters no strong protest. The deputy chairman has made some remarks in reference to the local industry, meaning the Mill-owners' Association. They have already expressed their views clearly and distinctly. They are clearly of opinion that there should be no protection as between England and India, but at the same time they strongly think that a duty on the people of this country should be allowed to be levied as the people of India desire. I don't think any one will contend that if we add an import duty on Manchester goods our imports would in the slightest degree be interfered with. As a matter of fact we have had within the last few years variations in prices ranging from 17 to 18 per cent. increase. These variations, in the prices of our commodities do not decrease the consumption of Manchester goods or of such goods as we have asked should be included in the Tariff Bill. I think we all admit that so slight a variation or increase as five per cent. would not have the slightest effect in detering the people of India from using the imported goods they want. I had not seen this resolution until Mr. Beaufort placed it before me just now, and I must say that I am sorry it does not go further than it does by way of protest. I think it is in every way most important and desirable that we should express an opinion that there should be no curtailment of work which tends to develop the trade of the country. There is still that two crores and ten lakhs of deficit are to be provided for in the Imperial revenue and that cannot be raised without fresh taxation or curtailment of expenditure. I am quite sure no member of this Chamber would care to see any curtailment in the military expenditure or to see the expenditure on productive works lessened. Where then is the money to come from? Why should the people of this country not be allowed to prevail when they say with one voice from one end of India to the other that they are quite willing to have their cotton goods from Manchester taxed. The people of India would pay the tax as the first consumer, and therefore it is very hard indeed upon them if they are deprived or prevented from being taxed in their own way, so long as that way does not in reality interfere with Lancashire. As an instance of my argument that it is the consumer here who will pay I will mention the local trade with China. On June, the 26th last, owing to the closing of mints the China exchange which was then Rs. 220, went down very considerably, and it is now Rs. 167 a difference of close upon twenty-five per cent. What has been the result? Has China stopped taking the goods? No. The prices then for yarns were 73 dollars, to-day they are 93, or an increase for the Chinese consumers to pay off something like 27 or 28 per cent. This shows that even the poorer classes of China are bound to take those things which we make and which they cannot themselves produce. If that is the case with China no one can say that Manchester will suffer from a small import duty of five per cent. I shall not attempt to move an amendment, but I make these remarks because I wished to express my own opinion of regret that the resolution does not protest against the exclusion of cotton goods from the import duties from the Bill passed last Saturday. (Loud cheers.)

IMPORT DUTIES AND FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES.

Mr. A. F. Beaufort said: I presume, we are all agreed that the imposition of Customs duties, be they on imports or on exports, tend to check and hamper trade being opposed, as they are, to the principles of free trade, and that if it is possible to do without them they should be avoided? According to the Finance Minister's statement this year's Budget is likely to show a deficit of 300 to 350 lakhs of rupees, and to meet this the Government of India have just passed a Tariff Bill, which it is estimated will produce about 140 lakhs. The question naturally arises how is the rest of the adverse balance to be met? We are met here to-day to say whether in our opinion the action of the Government of India in not imposing import duties on cotton piece-goods and yarns is fair and equitable, and whether we should protest against the exclusion. Well, gentlemen, why is it that the Government is not able to agree to the expressed opinions of a number of large meetings which have been held in various parts of the country? We were told on Saturday by one of the ablest civilians on this side of India, in his place in the Legislative Council of the Government of India, that it is useless to think of imposing such duties, because "it is commonplace that questions of tariff and duties on trade and commerce concern Great Britain as well as India," and that it would be unstatesmanlike to press for such duties because the Government of India are well aware that the Secretary of State would veto the proposal not being in a position to defend them in Parliament. In voting against Mr. Playfair's amendment, and for the exemption of the duties on cotton fabrics, Mr. Lee-Varner added that the Government of India are fully conscious of the strong opinion held in this country, and that it is to be presumed that they know better than any other body of men what proposals they can carry to a successful final issue at the present moment. It is clear, therefore, gentlemen, that if you hold the same opinion as have met with favour elsewhere, the person to approach is the Secretary of State for India and not the Government of this country, whose views, I think, it is pretty clear, accord with the "articulate voice of the country," but whose reasons for not acting upon them at present are stated as clearly as it is possible to state them. I would also call your attention to the concluding words of H. E. the Viceroy's speech at Saturday's meeting. He told us that the public expression of the views entertained in this country regarding these duties had been communicated to the Secretary of State and fully considered by H. M's Government, and he added "I am able further to state that if after an interval sufficient to judge of the position as affected by the Tariff Act, the course of exchange and other circumstances there is no improvement, H. M.'s Government will be prepared to receive further representations on the subject," clearly showing that if compelled by adverse circumstances they must fall back on the duty on cotton fabrics, and probably on others, for revenue purposes.

A WAITING WATCHFUL POLICY SUGGESTED.

Gentlemen, after the expression of these views, I came to the conclusion that if we were to press for a reconsideration of the decision come to at the Viceregal meeting on Saturday, we should not be supporting the best traditions of this Chamber, but after perusing the resolution which has been proposed by the chairman I am prepared to support it. Before seeing it I was going to suggest our waiting, as Lord Elgin advised, the turn of events—events which I have little doubt, he is sanguine, will be the outcome of the financial policy of the Government of his predecessor. If, however, that policy fails to raise the value of the rupee, it is obvious that further taxation will be necessary, and it is equally clear to me that cotton goods and yarns must pay their share towards the revenue to be secured to meet the growing deficit. It is needless, perhaps, for me to point out that the Government are not likely to stop at this point. Not only must the imported article contribute to the securing of a financial equilibrium, but to prevent any idea of protection, a similar duty on the production of the Indian mills will have in common fairness to be imposed. I have little doubt that I shall be told by those engaged in the industry in this country that the duty will not be a protective one. Gentlemen, we have been told this for years, and we were told this up to the time when these very duties were abolished on yarns and on goods made of yarns finer than 30s. by 30s. Nothing to my mind is more conclusive on this point than the recent memorial of the local Mill-Owners' Association to the Government advocating the imposition of a five per cent. import duty on cotton fabrics, while with charming simplicity it failed to offer to bear any burden of the proposed imposition themselves. We are constantly reminded of the greed of Lancashire. Gentlemen, it is but human nature that a large and important body of our fellow-countrymen, who supply India with about half the value of her entire import trade, should view with alarm anything which will conduce to still further—as they fear—reduce their trade with this country, the most important outlet for their productions. They have seen the trade in the past seven years grow smaller and smaller, while they have observed the Indian mills annually increasing theirs. Take the yarn trade for example. In the six years, 1886-87 to 1891-92, India's average annual imports were a little over 50 million pounds, valued at 357 lakhs of rupees. Last year, they dropped to 38¼ million pounds, valued at 268½ lakhs. In the same six years the imports of cotton fabrics averaged 2,963 lakhs; last year they fell to 2,562 lakhs. In the same period I find the value of the products of the local industry, as measured by its exports by sea and rail, have risen from 555 to 940 lakhs. These figures apply to Bombay Island mills only. I regret that I have not similar data to work upon for the rest of the mills in this country, but sufficient returns exist to arrive at very fair estimates. With depleted stocks it is true a revival in the demand for European cotton fabrics set in last April and May, and the imports in the ten months of the present official year show an expansion in the trade on the corresponding period of last year, of 23 lakhs of cotton yarns and 390 lakhs of fabrics, and Lancashire is naturally anxious that this revival be not checked by duties being imposed. As I said before the duties sanctioned last Saturday, I understand, will produce a revenue of 140 lakhs of rupees. On the mean annual value of the imports of the past five years, viz., 2,934 lakhs, a five per cent. duty on cotton fabrics would give 147 lakhs more, while a similar one on the yarn spun in the Indian mills would bring in a gross return of 65 lakhs, but a net one, I estimate, of only 25 lakhs, because it is needless to say a refund on exports to Foreign Ports would have to be made. Last year, 81 per cent, I calculate, of Indian manufactured cotton yarns and goods exported by sea and rail from Bombay went to Foreign Ports, so that if a 5 per cent. duty had existed they would in reality have paid but a net one of one per cent., or say 9¼ lakhs on their entire despatches from this port. I place the value of the production of the mills in other parts of the country last year at 400 lakhs, from which 86 lakhs would have been deducted for 10 mills (200,000 spindles) in Native States. A farther deduction of 10 per cent. on yarns exported by the mills, other than those in this Island, to Foreign Ports would bring the net revenue from this source down to 15¾ lakhs, a total payment by the Indian mills of only 25 lakhs or just 8 per cent. of the total receipts by new taxation, 47 per cent. falling mainly on Lancashire productions and 45 per cent. on all other imports put together, as affected by the new Tariff Act.

THE INLAND SEA TRADE AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. J. A. Shepperd called the attention of the Chamber to Section 5 of the Act to the effect that the duties would be payable by goods passing from Native States to other parts of India by cargo boats. The effect of this enactment was to render all articles coming into Bombay from the Southern Mahratta Country by Marmagao dutiable, whilst similar goods coming, via Poona, would be exempted. The injustice and futility of this would be at once seen, when he told them that from a table he had worked out he found that there had been a difference of from 15 to 20 per cent. between the Marmagao and the Poona routes. But that difference was now entirely abolished, so that every one would send their consignments via Poona, so that Government would gain no advantage, and would only be altogether stopping the Marmagao trade.

Mr. R. Gilbert said that Mr. Cotton had told them that it was against the traditions of the Chamber to move an amendment to the chairman's resolution. He was also desirous to preserve the unanimity that had always existed at their meetings, and as a legal and junior member he should not disturb the peace of the Chamber by proposing an amendment. He strongly disapproved the form of the resolution. From the notice convening the meeting it appeared that they were there to discuss the Tariff Bill and specially to protest against the exemption from the Bill of cotton goods and yarns; but instead of doing that he gathered that they had met there for the purpose of recommending the Government of India to curtail public expenditure and reduce public works. He hoped that some member would move and they would pass an amendment to the effect that the Chamber condemned the action of the Government in excluding Manchester goods. (Hear, hear.) He understood that the real object of the meeting was to pass such a resolution, and he believed many members had come there with that intention. (Hear, hear.) He did not like to propose an amendment himself, but he would be glad if one of the mercantile members would do so. He suggested that a resoultion should be moved to the effect that this Chamber stongly condemns the action of the Government in excluding Manchester goods from duty.

AN EXPRESSION OF DISSENT.

The chairman enquired if Mr. Gilbert proposed any amendment.

Mr. Gilbert replied that he was not going to propose an amendment. He was only speaking on the chairman's resolution, and he believed he had a perfect right to refer to the resolution before the meeting. The main point had been left out from the resolution before them. They had the whole of India, he might say, without fear of contradiction, that three hundred million people had protested against this action of the Government. The European and Native Press were unanimous in condemning it. With the exception of some apologetic statements of a few official members of the Viceregal Council, who spoke in favour of the exclusion of Manchester goods from duties, the whole of India had condemned such exclusion. In this matter they ought to be careful to distinguish her Majesty's Government from her Majesty's Indian Government. If he understood aright from the speeches that had been published her Majesty's Government for the purpose of retaining a few political votes in Parliament had been doing this cruel injustice to India, which the whole country and everyone in the hall must feel. It almost shocked an Englishman to know that such action should be committed by the English Cabinet. It was difficult to stigmatise in language too strong the action of the Government, and he felt perfectly justified in using the language he did. Her Majesty's Government had done a foul wrong to India by putting her to a further large cost by bringing out the Opium Commission, which was done for the purpose of satisfying a few screaming old women in Exeter Hall—(laughter)—whose political influence was of some little weight. It was a far cry from Bombay to London, and the probability was that they would not be heard, but if they were heard he would like to warn her Majesty's Government that large conflagrations had resulted sometimes from very small sparks, and it was possible that something or other might be done in consequence of this most unjust legislation. He hoped that some mercantile member of the Chamber would propose an amendment on the lines he had suggested. (Loud cheers.)

A DIVISION OBVIATED BY SMOKING.

Mr. D. H. Glade thought the matter was one which should be cleared up, and that the majority of the Chamber should have an opportunity of protesting in the way Mr. Gilbert suggested. He suggested that a vote should be taken to see if the majority of the members were in favour of the resolution in its present form.

Mr. Cotton: I rise to a point of order. It is impossible to ascertain the opinion of this meeting unless there is an amendment to the proposal of the Chairman. The only way is for Mr. Glade to move an amendment, because if we vote now and vote against the resolution the result would be that the members of this Chamber would have met together without doing anything.

Mr. Glade: I am not prepared to move an amendment just now; it requires careful consideration before anything like that is put on record.

On the suggestion of Mr. Cotton, Mr. Gilbert drew up an amendment, which Mr. C. H. R. Forbes proposed. In doing so, Mr. Forbes said he was not present at the commencement of the meeting, but after hearing Mr. Gilbert's remarks he thoroughly endorsed the position that gentleman took. He therefore moved as an amendment: "That this meeting strongly protests against the action of the Government in excluding cotton goods and yarns from the Tariff Bill. He thought they went there to protest, and that they should therefore do so."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram. Mr. Cotton while supporting the amendment thought it would be better if they induced the chairman to accept it as a rider to the resolution. He thought the Chamber should be unanimous on occasions of that kind.

The Chairman: I accept this as a rider to the resolution, and hope Mr. Forbes will withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Forbes consented to the course suggested, and the original motion was carried in the subjoined amended form:—"That this Chamber strongly protests against the action of the Government in excluding cotton goods and yarns from the Tariff Act, and understanding that this course has been forced upon them by the Home Government, is of opinion that the Government of India should not make this exemption a reason for curtailing normal expenditure on public works or for enforcing economies which would impair the efficiency of the administration, and that if Government hereafter find it necessary to raise further revenue by taxation, such revenue should in the first instance be raised by the import duty on cotton goods and yarns framed on such a basis as to be non-protective."

Lord Coleridge, at the Worcester Assises, expressed himself in rather strong terms regarding the case of a minor, named Danks, charged with stealing coal, the property of the Earl of Dudley, of the value of eight pence. The magistrates had, it appeared, committed the prisoner over the Assizes to the Quarter Sessions, after a custom so often and so vigorously condemned by Mr. Justice Hawkins; but the prisoner had, by appealing to the judge, obtained the privilege of being tried at the Assizes. After observing that the prisoner's maintenance in gaol had cost many pounds, and that this was an instance of the unreasonable expense to which the public are put because a man has committed a trifling offence, Lord Coleridge commented on the fact that the watchman watched the prisoner fill his bag, and then put the awful machinery of the law in force. "The law," continued the judge, "had not been broken with impunity. The majesty of the law had been vindicated in every particular, but it had been made very oppressive." His Lordship finally said that "from January 23rd to February 8th was quite long enough for 8*d*., and the prisoner could go."

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting and prize-giving at the Indo-British Institution took place yesterday afternoon, at the school-premises, on the Esplanade, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, a nephew of the founder of the institution (under whose portrait he sat), presided, while Mrs. Candy gave away the prizes to the children. The front compound was decorated with venetian poles surmounted with bannerets. The platform in the main hall was tastefully fringed with English plants in great variety, lending an appearance of elegance to the whole of the arrangements. The proceedings commenced with the singing of a part-song by the girls, Mr. F. W. J. Vining presiding at the piano. The honorary secretary, the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, read the report of the committee, from which the following are extracts:—

The subscriptions and donations received for the General Fund in 1993 amounted to Rs. 4,335-10-5 as against Rs. 4,727-15-5 in 1892 and Rs. 5,727-4-0 in 1891. The Church Offertories also have decreased from Rs. 1,739-9-7 in 1892 to Rs. 1,156-10-1 in the year under review. The Committee regret to have again to draw attention to this serious falling off in the income from these two sources. There has, however, been a still further increase on previous years in the receipts from payments on account of boarders, which have amounted to Rs. 7,001 as against Rs. 6,066-13-0 in 1892. Government have contributed Rs. 1,935 towards the board and education of the destitute children on the Committee's hands, being one-third of their actual cost to the funds. The total income of the General Fund from all sources has been Rs. 17,799-13-4, while the year's expenditure has been Rs. 18,468-9-11, reducing the balance with which the year opened by Rs. 668-12-7. It will thus be seen that the income for the year has not covered the expenses. The Committee trust that a knowledge of the fact may move the public to come at once to their aid. The number of boarders in the two schools on 31st December last was 91, of whom 48 were boys, and 43 were girls. On the corresponding date in the previous year there were 94 children. Thirty-two children were on the Free List, and for 55 children only a portion of the cost of maintenance has been paid or promised by parents or guardians. Only 3 children are fully paid for at the rate of Rs. 18 monthly. One child is partly maintained on the interest of the late Rev. Charles Green's Scholarship Fund. There were, at the end of the year, 13 day-pupils in the two schools. The actual school attendance (inclusive of day-scholars) was 104. During the year 42 children were admitted and 45 were withdrawn. The Mastership of the Boys' School having become vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Wall during the year, Mr. J. D. Montague was selected to fill the vacancy. He joined the appointment on the 1st June 1893. The Institution was inspected on December 1st, 1893 by E. Giles, Esq., Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division. In his report on the Boys' School he stated:—"The boys appear to be fairly healthy and to be well fed. But they are only moderately well disciplined, and I thought that in some cases there was a tendency to sullenness and disinclination to learn. * * * This school did not obtain a good report last year, and I regret to have to state that apparently little improvement has been made in its condition; but I fully recognize the draw-back of frequent changes in the staff." Of the Girl's School the Acting Educational Inspector writes:—"This School was well reported on last year, and I was fully satisfied with its condition. The Head Mistress has now been for many years connected with the School, and her management and supervision appear to be all that can be desired. * * The School is throughly efficient, and presents a striking contrast to the Boys' School, the girls being distinctly superior throughout the standards. They appear also to be well fed and well cared for, and their manners and discipline are good. The drill and singing also were satisfactory, and the needle-work of the School is excellent." At the request of the Right Rev. the President, the Schools were examined in Religious Knowledge by the Rev. C. E Gardner, S. S, J. E., who reports:—"The general result was most satisfactory. As on a previous occasion, I was much struck with the interest manifested in the subject, and reverence with which it was treated—two features which are indispensable in Religious Instruction, and which here reflect the highest credit upon the teachers. Taking the two departments together, while the result of each was highly praiseworthy, the palm must be given to the Girls' School." The Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon having resigned the post of Secretary, the Rev. S. Leigh, Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, has accepted the office. The Ladies' Committee have, as in previous years, kindly supervised the domestic arrangements of both Schools.

It was proposed by the Rev. G. H. Lewis, seconded by Mr. F. C. Brewin, and carried unanimously, that the report be adopted, printed, and circulated. Another part-song was here given by the girls. The honorary secretary declared the undermentioned gentlemen to have been elected on the committee for the ensuing year:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Messrs. C. W. Chitty, George Cotton, and R. S. Brown.

It was proposed by Mr. C. W. Chitty, and seconded by the Rev. Charles Gilder, and carried unanimously, that Mr. J. S. Slater be asked to kindly audit the accounts for the past year. Mrs. Candy then distributed the prizes to the children, after which other songs were sung by them.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—An apology is due to you, and a plea for your indulgence is also necessary, for my temerity in venturing to appear before you this evening as your chairman. For the proverbial "unaccustomed as I am to public speaking" happens in my case to be the literal truth. But there is one fact which induced me not to disregard the direction of my colleagues of the committee to take the chair at this evening's meeting, and it is this fact which I put forward as a plea for your indulgence—I claim to have a strong family interest in this institution. I confess when I assented to the intimation that I should preside this evening I was tempted to imitate the example of a renowned Viceroy, who when presiding at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new buildings of this institution, nine years ago asked "permission to substitute for a speech a humble subscription." But I feared that I might lay myself open to the obvious retort from my colleagues that there was no reason why I should not try to give a speech as well as a subscription. And on reflection it seemed cowardly not to embrace the opportunity—however weak might be the endeavour—and let a Candy plead for the old Candy Schools, as they used to be called in the days gone by. (Cheers.) I therefore take for the text of my few remarks the last sentence of the report which you have just heard:—"The committee conclude their report by earnestly appealing to the public for increased support in the future to enable them to carry out to the fullest extent the benevolent intention of the founders of the institution." Now, I hold in my hand the original "Prospectus of an Indo-British Institution," lent me by the Rev. Charles Gilder, "dated Bombay, December 1838, and signed by George Candy. Speaking of his earnest desire to promote the spiritual welfare of the Indo-Britons of Bombay. Mr. Candy stated that he had just established an English school for the benefit of Indo-Britons in particular, but open to all classes of Christian children. "As a temporary arrangement a house situated between the Dhobie's Tank and the Sailors' Home, on the borders of the Esplanade, has been taken on a short lease as a school-house. The accommodation in this house being very limited, the objects of the Institution cannot be fully realized until premises of a superior kind be obtained. Very suitable and convenient premises are in view in the district of Sonapur, and an application has been made to Government for a grant of them; which application will, it is hoped, meet with a favourable reply." The House between the Dhobie's Tank and the Sailors' Home (I am not sure where that was in 1838) was soon succeeded by suitable and convenient premises in Sonapur, where eventually a chapel and school were built, and these, after between forty and fifty years, having become unsuitable and inconvenient as well as very unsavoury, were succeeded by the building in which we are now met and the church in our compound. The Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in formally taking the mission under their care in 1840 defined its object to be to promote the Christian education of the Indo-British community in the islands of Bombay and Colaba, but not to the exclusion of other Christian classes of the population, nor of those not actually residing in the two islands. In the original address of the committee appealing for funds (which I hold in my hands with the autograph subscribers' names) it was stated that the proposal was to form a small endowment for the support of a clergyman who should labour among the Indo-British—a long neglected class of our fellow-subjects—and amongst other things provide a school for such destitute Indo-British children as are not admissible into the Byculla Schools.

THE EURASIAN POPULATION.

Let me draw your attention specially to the concluding words of the address:—"Forming a connecting link between the British and the Natives they constitute a valuable material, of which great use may be made both in the direct service of Government, and in the various plans which may be undertaken to ameliorate the condition and raise the character of the native population." These words are equally true now, and they aptly show the objects of our institution. No doubt in this Presidency there is not the intense poverty, which is to be met in other Presidencies among the Eurasian population, but it is undeniable that they do not form a wealthy class. It is, therefore, our bounden duty to help them to attain that great gift, a sound education, and so prevent them falling back in the struggle for life, which is so keen in the present day. They naturally look to us for guidance and help. But you may ask, why repeat an oft told tale? The soundness of the objects of this institution is well-known. It has existed for over half a century; it will last for many years to come and flourish as before. True the committee seem to be always more or less in difficulties, but all comes right in the end. This, no doubt, is true to a certain extent. But it is not the whole truth. It is not right that we should have to live from hand to mouth. That is literally our position. Within the last eight years our expenses have actually exceeded our income in five years, viz., 1886, 1887, 1890, 1891, and 1893. We have continually to refuse admission to destitute children, for whose special benefit, as the documents just quoted show, the institution was founded. Why can we not set our finances on a *permanently firm basis?* Why *year after year should there be in the report the same repetition of struggles with financial difficulties?* There are several partial answers to these questions. In the first place Bombay Society is perpetually shifting. We have within the last ten years lost many kind and generous benefactors and though others have been raised up in their place it may be doubted whether we have so many as before. In the next place, as H. E. the Governor remarked three or four years ago, we do not show the outward signs of poverty. We have imposing looking buildings which probably strike a new comer to Bombay as the outward and visible sign of a well-endowed institution. Again, in these days of the depreciated rupee, times are hard, and some of our regular subscribers may not be able to give as liberally as before. What then are the remedies which may be suggested? In the first place it is essential that our sources of income should be more stable.

THE FINANCES OF THE INSTITUTION.

One point strikes one forcibly in going through the accounts of past years, and that is the great variations in different years of some heads of income. Not to weary you with a mass of figures let me just note this. In 1887, offertories brought in Rs. 2,450; in 1891 the figure was Rs. 911. In 1886 subscriptions and donations amounted to Rs. 6,439; in 1885 they were Rs. 3,885. Now the stability of our income is just as important to us as the stability of the rupee is to Government. Let us attempt the opposite course to that adopted by Government—(and which has not hitherto met with unqualified success). Let us not close our mints: let us open them (in our case the pockets of our well-wishers, or those whom we hope to make so). I do not make this appeal to you personally, ladies and gentlemen. You by your presence here this evening show your interest in the institution, and no doubt you give practical proof of your interest by regular subscriptions. But you may have friends and acquaintances, who possibly have never heard of these schools. May I ask you to take every opportunity of making them known? I am sure I am expressing the opinion of the committee, when I say that we are anxious for our collecting net to be thrown over a wider area, and we will cordially welcome any practical suggestions for placing our income on a stable basis. The institution is a Presidential, not a local charity: we are not confined to children "from the two islands of Bombay and Colaba." We receive them from all parts of the Presidency. We are justified therefore in asking the mofussil clergy to bring home to the hearts of their congregations the claims of this institution, and it is to be hoped that some scheme may be worked out by which we can rely on a steady income from this source. Some cases we have had to refuse, because the children came from outside the Presidency, and in these hard times charity begins at home. But I am not sure that it was the intention of the founders of the institution to necessarily exclude such cases; and perhaps some scheme may be formulated whereby we can accept such, recouping ourselves by a request to the clergy and benevolent of that locality to help us. Again, I do not see why we should be confined to offertories only from the mofussil. I trust that measures may be taken for obtaining regular subscribers (of however small amount) from out-stations. We require a working income of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, or Rs. 18,000 per annum, or with Rs. 2,000 per extra expenses, say an annual income of Rs. 20,000. Surely that is not too much to ask for such an institution as this. The question is, how can we secure such an income without violent variations? We have a small endowment fund, but we cannot expect that to increase by leaps and bounds. One consistently generous donor has left Bombay for good and we miss him much. The fact is, we must in the main depend upon annual subscriptions and donations and offertories, aided by the Government grant and such extraneous sources as the afternoon concert in the Town Hall, which I trust will be as regular an institution as the schools themselves. (Cheers.)

ADDRESS TO THE PUPILS.

But I must not dwell any longer on this uninteresting topic of rupees, annas, and pies. I daresay it has been dull enough to you, boys and girls. But, be assured, it is in your interests and for your sakes. And do you in your turn show your gratitude for the trouble which is cheerfully taken on your behalf. Let me congratulate you, girls, and your excellent mistress, too, on the good report you have received, and specially on the few words, "Their manners and discipline are good." (Applause.) Boys, let us hope that not next year—or indeed ever again—will it be said of you "they are only moderately well-disciplined." Believe me, there is no reason why, because when you start on the labour of life you will not be high up in the social scale, you should be unmannerly. Whatever may be your position you may be gentle men. Strive then now to cultivate that spirit. Let it not be said of an Indo-British Institution boy—he is an unmannerly cub. Think of others: think of your master and the matron, try to help them. Think of your neighbours, try not to annoy them. Boys and girls, seventy-three and a-half years ago, two lads, almost boys, ensigns in the H. E. I. C.'s service, left England for India. In those days the only route was round the Cape. It must have been a wearisome voyage; but the lads, twin brothers, were much attached to each other, and however long the confinement to the ship had been, one thing is certain that when they landed in Bombay early in 1821, they had made their minds each to lead a consistent Christian life. Of them it may be truly said, that they steadfastly followed in their Master's footsteps, and went about doing good. They lived not for themselves, but for others. Well, in the course of time they both became Captains, and then went home on leave to England. There they determined to become missionaries, and offered themselves for that purpose. They had to appear before the doctors to see whether it was likely that their health would stand a prolonged residence in India. Of the twin brothers one was taken, and the other was left. The one, who was left, returned to his official duties in India, and to the comfort of his family falsified the predictions of the doctors, and after many years of hard work in India died in India in harness, in the fifty-seventh year of his service. The other who was taken, and resigning his Captain's commission, was chosen as a missionery, was George Candy, one of the chief founders of your schools, and whose picture I daresay you know so well. (Applause.) If, as was once so aptly quoted by a former chairman at one of these meetings.

> "If ought that here befall
> Touch a spirit among things divine,"

then surely we may believe that George Candy is looking down on you with the same tender love as that which with he regarded his children in the old days at Sonapur. (Cheers.) For he always looked upon the boys and girls of his Indo-British schools as his children, and I am sure they regarded him as their father, and Mrs. George Candy as their mother. This I know from talks with Rev. George and Mrs. Candy after they had left India for good. They never lost their interest in the old school, and corresponded with their old pupils. (Applause.) One instance comes to my mind at this moment—an old Indo-British Institution boy, who rose to a responsible position in the Police Department of this Presidency, Henry Prescott. He was never tired of talking of his spritual father and mother, the Rev. George and Mrs. Candy. Well, then, think of George Candy as one, who, with generous men, more than fifty years ago founded your schools, to which you will probably mainly owe any success in life to which you may attain. Try and copy his example, and, as I said just now, live not for self but for others. That was the mainspring of his life: let it be yours. Then will it be said of the boys and girls of the Indo-British Schools, and of their spiritual father: "Behold, they arise up and call him blessed!" (Prolonged applause.)

After a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. E. B. Raikes, the honorary secretary called for three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Candy, which were heartily given by the children, and the proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

IMPORT DUTIES.

THE RETAIL TRADERS' MEMORIAL.

The Retail traders of Bombay have addressed Government of India in the following terms: The memorial has been extensively signed and a copy is still at Messrs Lund Blockly and Carter's establishment for further signatures:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned principal retail traders of Bombay, have the honor to submit the following protest against the exclusion of Cotton Manufactures from the Indian Tariff Bill.

1. We beg to protest most emphatically against the exclusion as unnecessary and unfair subordinating, as it does, the interests of the people of India to those of a small section of English manufacturers.

2. Dealing, as we do, principally in manufactured articles, we have already been obliged to materially increase our prices owing to the depreciation of the Rupee, and the present proposal will necessitate a further increase.

3. Increased cost necessarily means decreased consumption, as our customers' incomes suffer in proportion as the value of the Rupee decreases and by the increased price of every commodity used by them.

4. A deficiency of three and a half crores has to be provided for by taxation; the general import duties, including that on petroleum, are estimated to produce Rx. 14,00,000, and instead of including cotton duties, which would amount to close upon Rx. 13,50,000 more, to make up the deficiencies, sooner or later in addition to the tax already levied, further direct taxation must be resorted to a form of taxation notoriously unequal and oppressive.

5. It is your petitioners and their customers upon whom the incidence of direct taxation most heavily presses, and it is now proposed, most unfairly we submit, by fresh taxation still further to handicap us to the advantage of large masses, who enjoy equally with ourselves the Imperial protection and contribute nothing to its support. By the imposition of a duty on the finer qualities of piece-goods, the financial equilibrium could have been restored. Direct taxation, it cannot be denied, presses most hardly upon those who are the greatest sufferers by the very depreciation, to cover which it had to be imposed.

6. If the Government by means of economies in administrations are so far able to reduce their expenditure as to render further taxation unnecessary, then by including cotton manufactures in the present Tariff Bill the import duty could be reduced by one half all round, and thus a more equitable basis of taxation fixed.

7. In conclusion, we submit that a gross injustice has been done by the partial re-imposition only of the import duties, and we most strongly protest against political considerations being allowed to overweigh the interests of India under the pressure of the Lancashire vote.

We have the honor to request that this letter may be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. We have the honor to be, Sir,

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THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S OPINIONS.

The Committee of the Presidency Association has addressed the following representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, on the subject of the Import Duties:—

Sir,—We have the honour by direction of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to request that you will be good enough to lay before the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General for their consideration the accompanying observations on the measures which the Government of India propose to meet the deficit of 3¼ crores in the forthcoming Financial Statement.

2. In his speech on the introduction of the Tariff Bill in the Council on the 1st instant, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister attributed the deficit to "one cause and one only," namely, Exchange. The Hon'ble Mr. Westland said that:—"the fall in the value of the Rupee has of late been increasing the burden of our sterling payments in a ratio which far outstrips any possible increase to be hoped for in our revenues." The Council of the Association are fully aware of the continued fall in the value of silver compared with gold. It is no doubt a disturbing element in Indian finance. But they respectfully crave leave to differ from the view expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Westland that low exchange was the sole cause of the present condition of the Indian treasury. There has been, they venture to observe, a combination of causes for the last seven years which has now culminated in a deficit. But for those causes, more potent and far-reaching in their effects on the permanent finances of the empire than the fall of silver to fourteen pence per Rupee, no deficit, the Council belive, might have arisen necessitating the imposition of heavy additional taxation. It is more than doubtful whether any impartial authority, who endeavoured to survey the whole domain of Indian finance, commencing from 1885-86, and trace the true causes which have led up to the present embarrassment, would be so bold as to assert that exchange, low as it is, is the sole, or even the principal, disturbing factor. The fountain sources will be found elsewhere than in low silver. They must be easily traced to the appalling growth of military expenditure in all its ramifications during the past eight years—in the increased charges on army services, arms and ammunitions, stores, military roads, special defences, and strategic railways. The large growth, again, of the charges on account of civil salaries and establishments must be next held responsible. Upper Burmah is a third cause which has grievously burdened the general revenues of the empire. And, lastly, the unjust compensation allowance to the Services.

3. It is well known that the financial difficulties of the Governmet began about the year 1885 when the forcible seizure of Upper Burman was about to be accomplished. Indian finance, prior to that year, was in a flourishing condition. It was sometime after the country was extricated from the evils in connexion with the disastrous famines of 1876-77 on the one hand and those of the Second Afghan War on the other, that the Government of India, under the beneficent Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, supported by the financial capacity of Lord Cromer, (then Sir Evelyn Baring) was able to place Indian finance on a sound and healthy basis, and even to effect a remission in the duty on salt, the salutary effects of which were soon discernible in the growth of its consumption. With returning prosperity to the country the finances were also prosperous. Despite the remission two years before, of the salt duty to the extent of eight annas per maund, and the repeal of duty on imports, aggregating about three crores of rupees, the revenue almost balanced expenditure.

4. Unfortunately, however, in the face of the unanimous protests of the Indian population and in the teeth of that prophetic minute of dissent on the subject recorded by two of the members of the Government of India under the Viceroalty of Lord Dufferin, namely, Sir Auckland Colvin and the Hon. Mr. Ilbert, it was determined to add 30,000 troops to the then existing force, entailing a permanent burden on the revenues of the country of over two crores of rupees. It was alleged that the addition was necessary for the purpose of repelling external aggression. But the plea was known to be wholly at variance with the conclusion arrived at the year before by the Simla Army Commission of which Lord (then Sir Frederick) Roberts was a conspicuous member. It was successfully combated in the Minute just referred to. And it may not be irrelevant even at this hour to recall the most pertinent part of it to prove how far the apprehensions of the dissentients have been verified or more than verified. Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Ilbert observed: (Para. 8) * * "there seems every reason to apprehend that the increase of our forces beyond the needs enumerated by the Army Commission may prove a weapon less of defence than of aggression"......(Para. 9). We are of opinion that as no circumstances have arisen which, from a military point of view, have not already been foreseen and guarded against, the proposal to increase the strength of the army by 27,000 men should be negatived. We are further of opinion that the proposal is open to the objection that it may lead to the advocacy, and possibly to the adoption of projects for the extension of our present frontier." . . . . . (Para 11) It has alread been pointed out that the existence of such a force would be no mean agent in bringing about the very risk which it is meant to obviate. A standing army which is larger than is necessary for our requirements will be tempting, and almost an irresistible, weapon of offence beyond the border."

5. In their Memorial to the Secretary of State for India, dated 27th January 1886, our Council also had combated the plea regarding the expediency of augmenting the then existing strength of British and Indian troops and protested against the policy which burdened the revenues of the country with their cost. It was pointed out how oppressive were the charges even then on account of the Army Services—these having swelled from 14 to 16 crores, and how the country was saddled with a variety of expenditure which in all fairness should be borne by the British Treasury. The Council prayed that if Her Majest's Government adhered to its resolution to carry out the increase in the Indian forces that the expenditure thereon should be met more from retrenchment, for which there was great scope, than from increased taxation, and that the Imperial Government be asked to share the greater portion of the burden. Justice demanded that England should share the burden in view of the following weighty and important considerations: firstly, that since the date of the amalgamation of Her Majesty's English and Indian forces. India has been made an involuntary and voiceless partner in the cost of the army charges, namely, those over which the Indian Government has no control, as repeatedly pointed out in more than one despatch by the Government of India since 1878, emphasised in the House of Commons by such disinterested critics of Indian finance as the late Mr. Bright and Prof. Fawcett, further emphasised by the Departmental Committee of the India Office, in its Report dated 5th April 1889, published in the recent blue book on Home charges (page 121), and strongly animadverted on in the House of Lords by Lord Northbrook only six months ago; secondly, the comparative poverty of India; and, thirdly, the fact that England's vital interests are involved in the maintenance of the Indian army.

6. Eight years have rolled by since the Association represented to Her Majesty's Government the inexpediency of incresing the troops and the injustice of saddling the revenues of India with the whole of the cost of their maintenance. It is, however, a matter of profound regret that not only no relief has yet been accorded to the Indian treasury in these respects, but the annual expenditure on the army services has been allowed, under a variety of pretexts, to mount up higher and higher, without any control whatever, not to say aught of the many extraordinary charges incurred on account of the Penjdeh affair, the pacification of Upper Burmah, the many uncalled for and bootless expeditions on the Nort-West frontier and last, though not the least, the special defences, east and west, in pursuance of the so called policy of "preparedness"—a policy of adventure and external aggresion which is calculated to enlarge the already unwiedly boundaries of the empire and weaken its strength and stability.

7. The Council have uniformly raised their voice against the growing expenditure on all these accounts whenever such expenditure has eventually compelled Government to impose fresh taxation. The very first measure of the kind came on the heel of the increase in the army. An income tax had to be introduced into the country which now yields a net revenue of a core and a half. Unpopular as the tax was, owing to its being vaxatious and harrassing in its operation, and otherwise inquisitiorial in its character, it was allowed to become part and parcel of the fiscal system of the empire. It was tolerated in the belief that no more new taxation would be heard of

8. Scarcely twenty months had elapsed after its imposition when the people were again burdened with another load of taxation in the shape of an additional duty of eight annas per maund on salt, though during the interval, a Committee of Finance was appointed to retrench expenditure in all the great spending departments of the State. The public had grown almost wholly sceptic of any permanent relief accruing to the Indian Exchequer from the investigations of that Committee, more especially as the inquiry into Military expenditure was rigidly excluded from its scope. In their memorandum of 27th August 1886, the Council reiterated with greater amplitude and emphasis their views on the additional expenditure of 2 crores on the augmentatien of the troops and observed that it was high time "Indian's share in the cost of the Army services, which are now rendered to India and England jointly, should be fixed by a Committee of impartial experts, representing equally Indian and English interests, and confirmed by a Parliamentary Statute. The share should be a lump sum liable to no variation unless the necessity was conculsively established." It was also pointed out in the same memorandum that the annual outlay on military works and frontier railway was very heavy "Seeing that nearly 11 millions have already been expended on the former during the last ten years, and over four millions on the latter during the four years that ended with 1884, it is clearly necessarly that this heavy expeediture should be altogether stopped." Again, it was pointed out by the Council as regards "loss by Exchange" that while admitting the embarassments caused by low silver it was within the power of the Government to mitigate to some extent the evils arising from it to the exchequer by fairly facing the causes which created the loss. Those causes were, of course, the Home charges which have to be paid in gold. It was suggested that having regard to the fact of "the immense influenee which remittances on this acconnt exercised on the rise and fall of exchange between India and England," it was obvious that a substantial reduction in the loss incurred by low exchange could only be looked for when there was a corresponding material curtailment of the said charges—that, in short, in proportion to the diminution of the dead weight of those charges will be the permanent relief to the Indian treasury.

9. As a matter of fact no serious attempt was made to retrench in the directions suggested. As is well known the labours of the Finance Committee proved almost unproductive. Similarly, the efforts of the Department Committee appointed by the Secretary of State in 1888 to overhaul the whole of the Home charges, amounting on an average to 16 millions sterling came to nothing. Though that Committee sat for a long time and made several report, it is a matter of great disappointment to learn therefrom, that nothing tangible by way of relief to the Indian revenues has till now been suggested. At the best the reports imply that everything is for the best, though, it is well understood that in the store branch alone a large saving might be effected. It now cost 1½ million on an average or one tenth of the entire home charges. If the system of directly importing stores which has been several times strongly advocated were introduced, there is no doubt that to the extent of 1½ million the Government would have to remit less. And it requires no lengthy explanation to say that the smaller the amount of the Bills tde higher would be the rate which the Secretary of State would realise for them. The gain, though indirect, would be found to be not inconsiderable.

10. As to ths report of the Finance Committee of 1886-87, it disclosed a comparatively inappreciable saving of half a crore of Rupees, a portion of which had already been discounted by the Government. But even that small saving was no sooner effected than swallowed. So that it came to pass that at the very commencement of 1888 the Government were once more confronted with the spectre of deficit and were once more constrained to move the Legislaturc to levy an import duty on petroleum, after having the week before 20th January 1888 made an addition to the salt duties by exercising the power vested in it under the Tariff Act of 1882—a measure which the Acting Finance Minister of the day endeavoured at the Viceregal Legislative Council, held on 28th January 1888, to justify by referring to the oft repeated plea regarding low silver and Russian advance. The salt duty was raised but not without a unanimous protest from all parts of the country as to the hardship wich would thereby inflicted on the masses—a hardship which subsequent events have amply verified. It is now a fact that the consumption of that necessary of life per head of the population does not bear the same ratio as before.

11. In their protest of 13th March 1888 against the imposition of enhanced salt duty, the Council were constrained to remind the Government for the third time within twenty four months that it was highly problematical whether the additional taxation imposed would enable it to stem the tide of recurring deficits even in ordinary and peaceful times. It was emphatically urged that unless the heavy extraordinary expenditure was at once curtailed and a sensible diminution effected in the permenent charges for army services there was little hope of relief either to the Teasury or to the tax-payer.

12. But grievous as was the financial condition of the Indian exchequer in 1888-89, it is a matter of regret to have to observe that it should be infinitely worse at the present juncture. The events of the past few years have more than convinced the Council that the condition to which the finances have been reduced at present is to be atributed primarily to the enormous growth of the military expenditure and secondly, to the large growth of civil and miscellaneous charges. They have in vain looked for any justificatory explanation of these in speach of the Finance Minister. The variety of figures weich were submitted to the Legislative Council for consideration in no way tends to modify the views the Council hold as regards these two classes of expenditure. Neither was it necessary to have recalled the figures of net revenue and expenditure from 1875, as the Council respectfully beg to observe, they are more or less not relevant to the real causes of the present deficit. Even the method employed for comparing the financial results of the earlier years is extremely fallacious and opposed to the one which it is customary for the Finance Department to use. It is well known that for a fair comparison of two periods, the *average annual* growth of say five or ten years forms a sounder and more accurate data to base a conclusion upon. Thus both in form and in substance the explanatory statement of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is disappointing and unsatisfactory. No new facts have been disclosed which were not known before; while the real causes of the deficit have been ignored by raising a prolonged wail over low exchange.

13. Under the circumstances, the Council beg leave, even at the risk of somewhat lengthening this representation, to submit the following salient facts in support of their statement, that exchange is not the principal or even the sole factor of the present deficit. (1) The net expenditure on the Army Services stood at 16·14 crores with, and 15·20 crores without, Exchange in 1884-85, the last year in which the Indian balance sheet remained in a state of equilibrium after the Afghan War, the remission of duty on salt, and the repeal of Customs duties. According to the revised estimates of 1892-93, the expenditure, without exchange, was 19·77 crores. The additional charge incurred during the last eight years in excess of that of 1884-85 may be seen from the following:—

Net Army Services.—In Crores of Rupees.

		Increase over 1884-85.
1884-85	15·20	
85-86	17·98	2·78
86-87	17·21	2·01
87-88	17·79	2·59
88-89	17·52	2·32
89-90	17·96	2·76
90-91	18·47	3·27
91-92	19·52	4·32
92-93	19·77	4·57
Total excess in 8 years		24·62.

(2) Similarly, the excess in 8 years over the figures of 1884-85 on account of Military roads and special defences amounts to 1·51 and 4·06 crores respectively. (3) Civil Services and establishments and miscellaneous charges, on the same method of computation, show an increase as under of 10·32 and 1·02 crores respectively.

	Civil Charges. In Crores of Rupees.	Increase over 1884-85.	Miscellaneous. In Crores of Rupees.	Increase over 1884-85.
1884-85	10·37		3·59	
85-86	10·81	0·44	3·55	−0·04
86-87	11·23	0·86	3·85	+0·26
87-88	11·41	1·04	3·15	−0·44
88-89	11·50	1·13	3·09	−0·50
89-90	11·68	1·31	3·55	−0·04
90-91	11·77	1·40	3·75	+0·16
91-92	12·20	1·83	4·14	+0·55
92-93	12·68	2·31	4·66	+1·07
Total excess in 8 years		10·32		1·02

(4) It is well known that Upper Burmah is yet far from a paying province. It is a drag on the general revenues of the empire. The total charge up to 1892-93 amounts to 11·24 crores.

14. Virtually, the total growth of Military and Civil charges, in excess of the figures at which they stood in 1884-85, may be thus summarised:—

I.—Military.	(*a*)	Army Services	24·62	
	(*b*)	Military Roads	1·51	
	(*c*)	Special defences	4·06	
				30·19
II.—Civil,	(*d*)	Salaries, &c.	10·32	
	(*e*)	Miscellaneous	1·02	
				11·24
		Total		41·53

15. There remains to be examined the growth of exchange. The total loss on 13·75 millions sterling in 1884-85 was 3·35 crores. In 1892-93, it amounted to 19·32 crores against a remittance of 17·20 millions. The total excess in 8 years over 1884-85 was 23·67 as under:—

	Equivalent of Sterling Remittances. In Crores of Rupees.	Net Loss by Exchange. In Crores of Rupees.	Increase over 1884-85
1884-85	17·10	3·35	
85-86	13·53	3·21	−0·11
86-87	16·70	4·57	1·22
87-88	21·81	6·46	3·11
88-89	20·89	6·63	3·28
89-90	22·41	6·94	3·59
90-91	21·18	5·22	1·87
91-92	23·08	6·99	3·64
92-93	27·52	10·32	6·97
Total excess in 8 years			23·57

16. Thus the growth of the army and civil services contrast as under with the growth of exchange:—

	Crore.
Excess in 8 years in Army and Civil charges, over 1884-85	41·53
Excess in 8 years in Loss by Exchange, over 1884-85	23·57
Difference being Excess of Army and Civil Charges over Exchange in 8 years	17·96.

(*To be concluded.*)

A BOLD REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It will not I think be contended by the advocates of a policy of drift that the results up to the present show much sign of future success to the recent currency legislation, whilst in addition to this recent events add to the want of confidence in the power of the Indian Government to make any headway against the fatuous stubbornness of the Secretary of State and his advisers. The almost unanimous demand of the Indian public that a duty should also be imposed on piece-goods has so far shared the same fate as the demand that some control should be exercised over silver imports, and it is apparently hopeless to expect that the Home Government will adopt any measure, however desirable it may be in the interests of India, if it is at all likely to bring them into collision with the views of Lombard Street or Lancashire. Allowing, however, these questions to stand over for the moment, it appears to me that the Finance Minister has now, favourable opportunity, unless he lets "I dare not wait upon I would" of accomplishing a bold stroke of legislation which will go a long way to meet the balance of the deficit in the next Budget Estimates. I refer to a conversion of the present 4 per cent. loans with a balance in the Government Treasuries and Presidency Banks of some 25 crores, an opportunity, which, it is tobe hoped, will not againt occur, is offered of accomplishing successfully, what under ordinary circumstances could only be achieved at some loss to the Government.

The policy of any other country in similar financial straits would, I think, comprise most if not all of the following points:—

A conversion at par of the 4 per cent. Loans into one loan, bearing 3½ per cent. interest a sterling loan of say, £5,000,000 at 3 per cent. for the purpose of forming the nucleus of a gold coinage.

An enforced payment of all import duties in gold and a sliding duty upon silver also paid in gold as regards conversion there need be little doubt of its success. A considerable portion of the present 4 per cent. loans is held by insurance companies and bona fide investors who could not hope to obtain in this country an equally safe investment for their money, and these would have no alternative but to accept 3½ per cent. paper in lieu of the present 4 per cents., whilst the balance in the treasuries, &c., would more than suffice to pay off any holders who might demand the money, at the expiry of the three months' notice. In any case the Government is in a positon to pay off some 15 or 20 crores of the 4 per cent. loan, and under these circumstances the probability is that a 3½ per cent. loan would be taken up with avidity. With regard to the question of a gold currency and the payment of import duties in that metal it is not necessary at present to enter into details. Every one must admit that if India is ever to have a gold coinage, no time should be lost in adopting measures to bring this about at as small a cost as possible, and whether or not it is advisable at the present stage to further increase our sterling obligations. There are no insuperable difficulties in the way of gradually accumulating a stock of gold by means of the import duties. I do not wish to trespass on your space by amplifying the arguments in support of these suggestions, which are put forth in good faith and in the firm belief that they offer a fair hope of extrication from the present impasse.

It may be, as I have before pointed out, that those who are responsible for the financial position of the country are letting "I dare not wait upon I would" or, what is more probable, the mandate of the Delphian Oracle in the shape of our Secretary of State may forbid a resort to such heroic measures, in case they might benefit India at the expense of some interest, which is represented in the House of Commons.

It is of course not to be pretended that a reduction in the rate of interest on Government paper will be popular, but every one must see that it is bound to come, and if the accompanying measures which might be taken, will have the effect of rehabilitating the rupee and making it steadier in value, a conversion will ultimately be to the benefit of individuals no less than to the Government.—Yours, &c., M.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The Second General Memorandum on the Wheat Crop for the season 1893-94 is as follows:—The area under wheat in the current season is less than that of last year in Bombay and Berar, and above that of last year in Bengal, the Nizam's dominions and the Punjab, while in the Central Provinces it is above the average. The decrease in Bombay is fairly general and is due largely to the substitution of other crops for wheat: in Sind it is caused by imperfect inundations. In Hyderabad the wheat is generally in good condition and the yield is estimated at 35 per cent. over that of last year. In Bombay the crop is fair do good, though there has been some rust, and in Berar also in spite of the change occasioned after the middle of December by rust and excessive moisture, the prospects are generally favourable. The crop promised very well in the Central Provinces until November, but the heavy rains of that month have caused excessive loss from rust, more especially in the Northern districts. The rains of September and October caused some damage in Bengal, but prospects in that province have since improved and an average outturn is expected; while in the North Western Provinces the occurrence of rust in several districts alone prevents the crop from being pronounced excellent. In the Punjab prospects are very good.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Serpollet has applied his steam boiler, already used in driving carriages and omnibuses, to the tramcars of Paris which ply between the Madeleine and the Place Clichy. The car weighs 3,500 kilogrammes (about 7,700lbs.), and the water and fuel 1,500 kilogrammes (about 3,300lbs.), which with 40 passengers weighing 70 kilogrammes each on the average, makes 7,800 kilogrammes (about 17,160lbs.) in all. Behind the car a smaller omnibus can also be drawn holding 32 passengers, and weighing with its load 5,440 kilogrammes (about 11,968lbs), so that the total weight to be dragged is 18,240 kilogrammes (about 40,000lbs.). The engine and boiler, which is placed in the front part of the car, is of 20 horse-power, but is capable of giving 40 horse-power. The boiler is heated with coke, which does not smoke, and a supyly for a journeyof 10 or 12 kilometres (about 6 or 7 miles) is carried at a time. The consumption of coke is about 1·7 kilogrammes (3¾lbs.) per kilometre (6-10th mile) of the road. Water to the amount of 12 litres (about 21 pints) per kilometre to be run, is also carried. The smell of the products of combustion is destroyed by an ingeinous artifice. Gradients of 5 in 100 are easily mounted, at a speed of 16 kilometres (about 10 miles) an hour. The motor works silently, and is easily controlled, so that it is not in any way offensive.

Dr. Kerez in the "Centralblatt fur Bakteriologie." has an important paper, which is worthy the attention of smokers. It deals with the question whether or not consumption can be caught by smoking cigars, and he answers it in the affirmative. Unfortunately there are many people suffering from tuberculosis who work in cigar factories, and they find it easier to use their saliva in making the leaves stick than the liquid provided for them. Hence it follows that germs of tuberculosis may be conveyed into the mouths smokers. Dr. Kerez has himself made cigars in every respect as they are made in the factoreies, and employed saliva infected with the bacillus of consumption to gum the leaves. After being dried and packed away in boxes, cigars preserved for different lengths of time were carefully unrolled, the leaves washed in water, and the infusion employed to inoculate guinea pigs. In all cases when the cigars had been kept for ten days the animals died, but when they had been kept for longer periods the animals showed no ill effects. Dr. Kerez therefore concludes that if cigars have been long enough in stock they are not likely to spread tuberculosis. Tobacco we know is injurious to many bacilli.

Another instance of Tennyson's accuracy in matters of science has been pointed out in the "Observatory." In his poem "Maud," the planet Mars is said to have glowed like a "ruddy shield on the Lion's breast." On referring to the astronomical records it will be found that in the spring of 1854 Mars was nearly a month in his position, and hence the date of the poem can be fixed by astronomy.

In a recent number of "Globus," M. R. Andre gives an interesting account of the myths concerning the Pleiades, that interesting little group of stars which Tennyson has compared to a swarm of fireflies tangled in silver braid. In early times they were useful as a sign of the seasons, and were known by various names, such as the hen and chickens, the dancers, and so on. Among savages, the Solomon Islanders call them a band of maidens; in old High German they are the seven stars. The Dyaks of Borneo fable them to be a hen and six chickens; the South Sea Islanders say they were originally one star so brilliant as to excite the envy of the god Tane who, in league with the stars Aldebaran and Sirius, pursued the Pleiades. In trying to escape, the Pleiades was broken up by Tane, who hurled Aldebaran at him. The Australian blacks regard the Pleiades as yong wives flirting with the young men. The Kamilaroi blacks say they were pretty maidens who climbed into trees and sprang to heaven to get away from some young men called Beriberi. The dimmest they call gurri-gurri, the shy one. The Beriberi also reached the heavens and appear in Orion. According to the ancient Greek myth they were daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who for sorrow at the death of their sisters or at the destiny of their father, killed themselves. Their rising served to point out the time of harvest and the beginning of the shipping season in old Hellas.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences M. Hugo Glyden presented the first volume of his analytical treatise on the absolute orbits of the eight principal planets. In it he maintains that since the days of Kepler astronomy has been in a bad way, because it has considered the ellipse as the normal form of the orbits of the planets. According to Glyden, the ellipse of Kepler does not exist, and as he is an accomplished mathematician, his opinion is worthy of respect.

Sometime ago a news agency cabled the announcement that an American whaler, the Newport, had broken the record of the farthest north reached by Arctic explorers, namely that of Greeley, the American. It now appears that instead of latitude 84 N., the Newport only reached 73 deg. N., a very different thing. Strange to say, the news agency did not see fit to correct their mis-statement, and it has found its way into scientific books of reference. When news agencies deal with matters of science, more accuracy should be their principal object.

The current number of "Nature Notes" contains a reference to the "gopher" of Florida, a specimen of which was brought to this country last summer by Mr. W. M. E. Flower, who packed it in a case of palmettoes and other plants. When the cold weather set in, the gopher made a burrow, and has lived there until now, but whether he will survive the cold remains to be seen.

Winter visitors to Florida and the Gulf States often see the burrows of the small tortoise-gopher ("gopherus polyphemus") in the sand, but seldom the animal itself, as it only comes forth during the hottest hours to feed on the grass and herbage. He measures 10 inches long by 7½ inches broad, and 4½ inches thick, weighs about 6lbs., and is eaten by the negroes with much gusto. The flesh is of a rich red colour, and has the flavour of beef. In May or June the female lays from a dozen to twenty eggs in the sand outside her burrow. The eggs are quite spherical, about 1⅝ inches in diameter, and being a pure white, are beautiful objects in a cabinet. The burrows of the tortoise-gopher are made with a kind of spade projecting from the front of his under shell, with the help of his forelegs, which are armed with strong blunt claws like picks. The burrows are often eighteen feet long, and slope to a depth of nine feet into the moist sand, where the temperature does not fall below 74 degs. in winter, or rise above 79 degs. in summer. Some of these burrows are very old, as they become the permanent residenc of this long-lived animal. The Florida burrowing owl, the rattlesnake, rabbit, racoon, and opossum find a temporary lodging in them, and the large beautiful frog ("Rana areolata æsopus") makes them his home. This animal, according to Mr. H. G. Hubbard, of Detroit, can be caught with a baited hook and line.

The gopher frog which lives in the burrows of the tortoise-gopher, or gopher-turtle, is of a grey-green colour, with black spots on the back, a white belly, and brown throat. He is about the size of a swamp frog (Rana palustris), and he lives on insects. The burrows usually run down to water, and this, with the insects which inhabit them, may account for the frogs taking up their quarters there. On cloudy and rainy days these frogs can be seen quietly sitting at the mouths of the gopher burrows, but they are easily startled.

Edmond Fremy, the distinguished French chemist, who died at Paris on February 3rd last, after a long illness, was born at Versailles on February 28, 1814. He belongs to a scientific family, his father being Professor of Chemistry in the Ecole de Saint Cyr. Edmond, after leaving school, became lecture assistant to the celebrated Gay-Lussac at the Ecole Polytechnique, and subsequently became a professor there, as well as at the College de France, and finally at the Museum dHistoire Naturelle. As a lecturer he was clear and fluent, but a little pompous of diction, after the manner of the early part of the century. As an experimenter he was very zealous, ingenious, and skilful. In 1857 he was elected to the Academie des Sciences, and in 1879 succeeded Chevreul as Director of the Museum Histoire Naturelle. In 1878 he was created a Commander of **the Legion of Honour.**

Fremy is best known for his researches on the rare and precious metals, on ozone, and on the synthesis of minerals. He also did a great deal of useful work in organic chemistry, both vegetable and animal. Several improvements in chemical manufsctures are due to him, especially in the steel and glass industries. The work which brought his name before the public was the production of rubies by chemistry, which he did in conjunction with his pupil, Verneuil. He lived in retirement during his last years and forbade any discourse or parade at his funeral.

Messrs. Kennelly and Fessendon have determined the lowest temperature which gives visible radiations, by a series of delicate experiments made in the laboratory of Edison, at Orange, New Jersey. Their method consisted in sending an electric current into a wire and slowly increasing its strength until the wire commenced to emit light in the dark. The temperature of the wire was then deduced from its resistance by an empirical formula of their own making. The optical effect was found to vary with the eyes of the observers. The mean temperature was 493deg. Cent., with variations of 3deg. Cent., according to the eyesight.

Sir Edward Reed has not abandoned his scheme of crossing the English Channel by means of a submarine tubular bridge. He has been left to Paris, in acceptance of an invitation from the Chamber of Deputies, to lay before them particulars of his project

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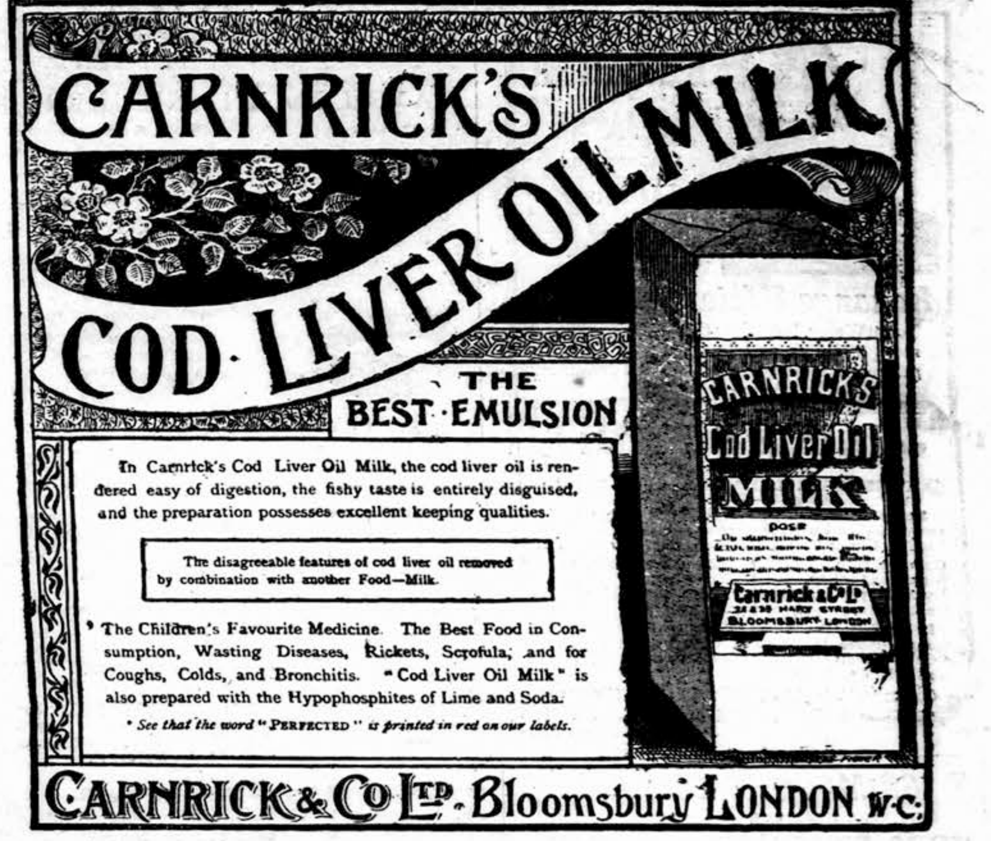

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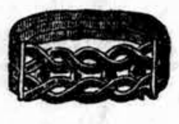

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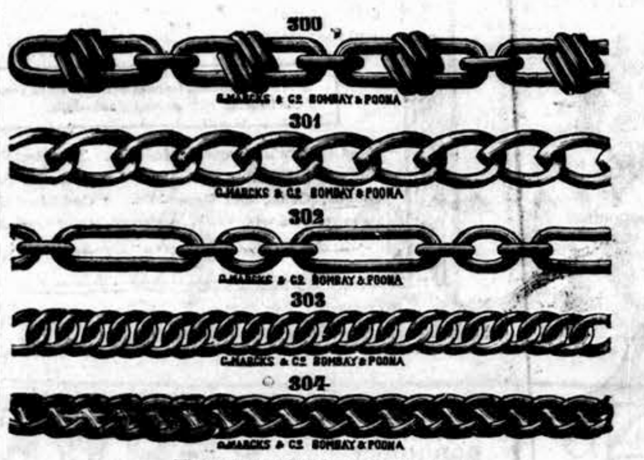

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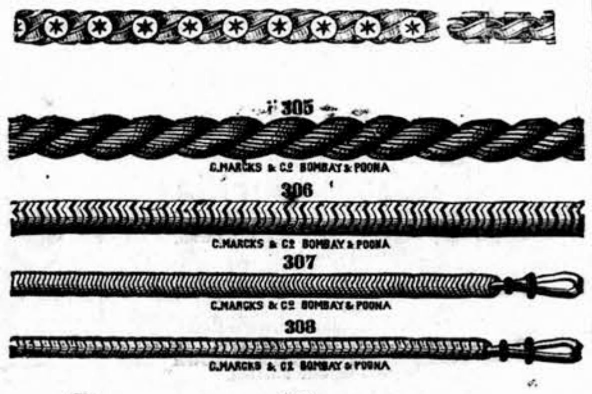

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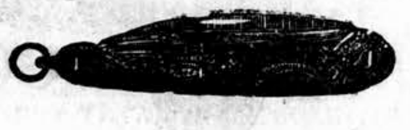

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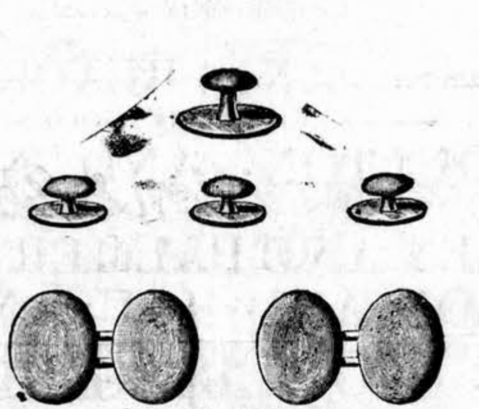

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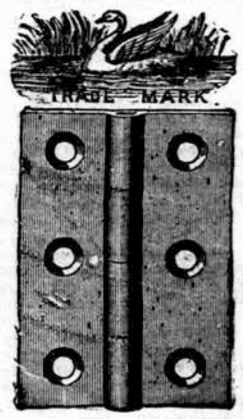

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.